FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The abridged Postage Rates have been compiled by the Post Office Department, and believed to be correct. We are, however, requested to say that it is expected that the United States and Prussian Treaty will be returned executed within a few days, when a general Circular, with more full instructions, will be prepared and sent to Postmasters. In the mean time we beg leave that editors of newspapers will render public service by placing these rates before their readers.

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

Postage to be charged upon Newspapers, Pamphlets, Books, unsealed Circulars, and every description of Printed Matter, transient matter, from and after the 30th September next.

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, and other articles of printed matter, (except when sent to any part of the United States,—weighing 3 ounces or under, 1 cent: over 3 ounces and not over 4, 2 cents; over 4 and not over 5, 3 cents; over 5 and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6 and not over 7, 5 cents; over 7 and not over 8, 6 cents; over 8 and not over 9, 7 cents; over 9 and not over 10, 8 cents; over 10 and not over 11, 9 cents; over 11 and not over 12, 10 cents; over 12 and not over 13, 11 cents; over 13 and not over 14, 12 cents; over 14 and not over 15, 13 cents; over 15 and not over 16, 14 cents.

Newspapers and periodicals, when circulated within the State where published,—weighing not over 1 4 ounce, one half cent.

Small newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than seven octavo pages, when sent in single packages to one address and prepaid by postage stamps,—when weighing at least 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces and not over 9, 4½ cents; over 9 and not over 10, 5 cents; over 10 and not over 11, 5½ cents; over 11 and not over 12, 6 cents; over 12 and not over 13, 6½ cts.; over 13 and not over 14, 7 cents; over 14 and not over 15, 7½ cents; over 15 and not over 16, 8 cents.

Bound or unbound, not weighing over 300 miles for any distance under 3000 miles, prepaid,—weighing 1 ounce or under, 1 cent; over 1 and not over 2, 2 cents; over 2 and not over 3, 3 cents; over 3 and not over 4, 4 cents; over 4 and not over 5, 5 cents; over 5 and not over 6, 6 cents; over 6 and not over 7, 7 cents; over 7 and not over 8, 8 cents; over 8 and not over 9, 9 cents; over 9 and not over 10, 10 cts.; over 10 and not over 11, 11 cents; over 11 and not over 12, 12 cents; over 12 and not over 13, 13 cents; over 13 and not over 14, 14 cts.; over 14 and not over 15, 15 cents; over 15 and not over 16, 16 cents.

For any distance over 3000 miles, prepaid.—Single ounce or under, 2 cents; over 1 and not over 2 ounces, 4 cents; over 2 and not over 3, 6 cents; over 3 and not over 4, 8 cents; over 4 and not over 5, 10 cents; over 5 and not over 6, 12 cents; over 6 and not over 7, 14 cents; over 7 and not over 8, 16 cts.; over 8 and not over 9, 18 cents; over 9 and not over 10, 20 cents; over 10 and not over 11, 22 cts.; over 11 and not over 12, 24 cents; over 12 and not over 13, 26 cents; over 13 and not over 14, 28 cents; over 14 and not over 15, 30 cts.; over 15 and not over 16, 32 cents.

Transient newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the United States, *not* prepaid, 1 ounce or under, 2 cents; over 3 ounces and not over 4, 4 cents; over 4 and not over 5 and not over 6, 8 cents; over 6 and not over 7, 10 cents; over 7 and not over 8 and not over 9, 14 cts.; over 9 and not over 10, 16 cents; over 10 and not over 11, 18 cents; over 11 and not over 12, 20 cents; over 12 and not over 13, 22 cents; over 13 and not over 14, 24 cents; over 14 and not over 15, 26 cents; over 15 and not over 16, 28 cents.

DIRECTIONS.

Transient matter, to be entitled to any of the rates first above mentioned, must be prepaid at the mailing office. If not prepaid, it is subject to double rates.

Small newspapers, &c., when sent in packages of less than eight ounces, must be prepaid.

Books sent unpaid, are subject to a charge of fifty per cent. in addition to the prepaid rates.

The weight of newspapers, periodicals, or other printed matter, must be determined when they are in a condition for mailing, and when the weight of any single publication exceeds one of the same progressive rates, above specified, it must be charged.

Newspapers, periodicals, magazines, and other printed paper, or matter, must be sent without any covers or wrappers, or with wrappers open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrappers.

In case there is on or in any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or other printed matter or paper connected therewith, any manuscript of any kind by which information is shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, or any of the matters herein prescribed are in any manner written not complied with, the same will be subject to letter postage; and it is made the duty of the Postmaster to remove the cover or envelopes from all printed matter not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any letter or communication connected with such printed matter, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage to be made.

Rates of Postage, when paid in advance, on Newspapers and Periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual Subscribers, from and after the 30th of September, 1852.

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published,—Free.

Newspapers and periodicals, not exceeding 1½ ounce in weight, when circulated in the State where published,—daily, 22½ cents; six times a week, 19½ cents; tri-weekly, 9¾ cents; semi-weekly, 6½ cents; weekly, 3¼ cents; semi-monthly, 1½ cent; monthly, three-fourths cent.

Newspapers and periodicals of the weight of 3 ounces and under, sent to any part of the United States,—daily, 45½ cents; six times a week, 39 cents; tri-weekly, 19½ cents; semi-weekly, 13 cents; weekly 6½ cents; semi-monthly, 3 cents; monthly, 1½ cent.

Over 3 and not over 4 ounces,—daily, 91 cts.; six times a week, 78 cents; tri-weekly, 39 cts.; semi-weekly, 26 cents; weekly, 13 cents; semi-monthly, 6 cents; monthly, 3 cents.

Over 4 and not over 5 ounces,—daily, $1 36½; six times a week, $1 17; tri-weekly, 58½ cents; semi-weekly, 39 cents; weekly, 19½ cents; semi-monthly, 9 cents; monthly, 4½ cents.

Over 5 and not over 6 ounces,—daily, $1 82; six times a week, $1 56; tri weekly, 78 cents; semi-weekly, 52 cents; weekly, 26 cents; semi-monthly, 12 cents; monthly 6 cents.

Over 6 and not over 7 ounces,—daily, $2 27½; six times a week, $1 95; tri-weekly, 97½ cents; semi-weekly, 65 cents; weekly, 32½ cents; semi-monthly, 15 cents; monthly, 7½ cents.

Over 7 and not over 8 ounces,—daily, $2 73; six times a week, $2 34; tri-weekly, $1 17; semi-weekly, 78 cents; weekly, 39 cents; semi-monthly, 18 cents; monthly, 9 cents.

DIRECTIONS.

1st. When the weight of any publication exceeds eight ounces, the same progressive rate of postage, laid down in the above table, must be charged.

2d. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same free of postage.

3d. Postmasters are not entitled to receive newspapers free of postage under their franking privilege.

4th. If the publisher of any newspaper or periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continues to forward such publication in the mail, the Postmaster to whose office such publication is sent will dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the Postmaster of such office will sell the same and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts in the usual manner.

5th. Quarterly payments in advance may be made either at the mailing office or the office of delivery. When made at the mailing office, satisfactory evidence of such payment must be exhibited to the Postmaster at the office of delivery.

TESTIMONY IN POINT.

In the United States Senate, a bill to create the office of Lieutenant General being under consideration, the following observations were made:

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Pierce Democrat,) said: "I think as highly, and I speak openly and publicly everywhere, of this distinguished general upon whom this rank is to be conferred as any Senator here."

Mr. RHETT, of South Carolina, (States Rights Democrat,) said: "I shall vote for the resolution, on the simple ground that Gen. Scott merits it. Any testimonial of your sense of his high and distinguished services should be cheerfully paid. He has shed glory on the United States, and we, representing the States, ought to bestow on him all the honor we can with propriety bestow. I shall vote, and vote most cheerfully, to bestow on this distinguished soldier the honor the resolutions propose, on the simple ground that he has fairly and gloriously won it."

Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, (States Rights Democrat,) said: "I concur with my colleague in saying that I shall vote for this resolution most cheerfully, as a tribute, a personal tribute, to Gen. Scott. He has won for himself and his country an historical reputation, and I am willing, as far as I can, to bear testimony in my official character to his merits."

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Free-soil Democrat,) said: "I believe myself that, as far as military skill and military prowess are concerned, Gen. Scott has a reputation compared with which no man in the world can stand before him. I believe, and I am sustained by information from military men who were with him in Mexico, that greater skill, greater science, and more of those characteristics which go to make up a great soldier, never were displayed by any mortal man than were displayed by Gen. Scott from the time he landed at Vera Cruz until he entered the city of Mexico."

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, (Whig,) said: "I do not mean to dwell upon the merits of the individual whom it is proposed to be rewarded here; the whole country, the whole world, rings with his praises in a military point of view. If there ever was an instance in which it was the duty of a nation to offer its sentiments of gratitude with a view to stimulate future military action, by bestowing the rank, costing nothing, but grateful beyond description to the individual who may receive it, the case of the conqueror of Mexico presents such an instance."

Mr. FOOTE (Union Pierce Democrat) said: "I honor the illustrious personage, alluded to so often in the progress of this debate, as highly as any one here. All the commendation bestowed upon him on this occasion is, in my judgment, not at all beyond his deserts. As a patriot, I recognise him as entitled to the most profound respect; as a high-minded and accomplished gentleman, he possesses my esteem and affection; as the victor upon many a well-fought field, in which the national honor was maintained and the enemies of our beloved country humbled before our triumphant flag, I respect him, I am grateful to him, I am proud of him."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1852.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.—The meeting of the Whig Club last night was one of the most enthusiastic that has yet been held. The meeting was addressed by Angus R. Kelly, Esq. of Moore, J. W. Evans, Esq. of Johnston, Col. J. G. McDugald of Bladen, and Walter A. Huske, Esq. of this county.

To enumerate the peculiar powers of these speakers is no part of our intention; but we do say, that they will long be remembered by all who heard them, for their bold, manly, able and eloquent advocacy of the great principles of the Whig party, and for their successful assaults upon the platform, principles and practices of the Democrats. During the speech of Col. McDugald, three cheers were given for the Hero of Bladen, and the Club passed a vote of thanks to all the speakers for their successful efforts, and adjourned at the highest point of enthusiasm, with three cheers for Scott and Graham.

THE CAMPAIGN.—The Whigs of the State are thoroughly aroused. Mass meetings are called in all sections, East, West, North and South. The Whigs seem determined to redeem the State from Locofoco misrule, and with such evidences of enthusiasm and determination as are every where exhibited, we can have little fear of the result.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Halifax and the adjoining counties was held at Enfield on Friday last.—Hon. Alfred Dockery, and Messrs. D. A. Barnes and M. W. Ransom, Whig Electors, addressed the meeting.

A meeting of the Whigs of Sampson will be held at Westbrooks on Friday the 17th inst., for the purpose of forming a Scott and Graham Club. Gen. Winslow, Elector for the District, and Messrs. W. H. Haigh and J. G. McDugald will attend and address the meeting.

A mass meeting of the Whigs of Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson and Wayne, is called at Warsaw on the 25th inst., and the Whigs of the whole District are invited to join in the demonstration. Henry W. Miller, Gen. Winslow, George Davis and other orators are expected to be present.

A mass meeting and Barbacue will be held at Asheville, Buncombe county, on the same day.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—We had the pleasure on Monday last of hearing a very animated discussion of the Presidential question, by Messrs. Banks and Shepherd, Whig and Democratic Assistant Electors.

In a speech of an hour's length, Mr. Banks ably and eloquently advocated the election of Scott and Graham as the exponents of the administrable declaration of principles adopted by the Whig National Convention, and as Patriots and Statesmen whose exertions to secure a final settlement of the late sectional difficulties had entitled them to the gratitude and confidence of the American people.

He read and commented upon portions of the Whig National resolutions, and defied Mr. Shepherd to a successful attack upon any of them; and concluded his speech with a thorough exposure of the worthlessness and inconsistency of the Locofoco Platform.

Mr. Shepherd did not attempt any reply to Mr. Banks's speech. The Whig resolutions were unassailable, and the Locofoco Platform indefensible. He therefore "did not consider them as of any importance." He devoted his speech to an exaltation of the merits of Mr. Fillmore and a depreciation of Gen. Scott's character as a civilian, and to the usual denunciation of Mr. Seward. He forgot entirely that *until Mr. Fillmore failed to get the nomination* the Locofoco party denounced him as bitterly as they now denounce General Scott. And he found it convenient in his denunciation of Seward to overlook the fact that Van Buren, Cleveland, and a host of other abolitionists are acting in hearty concurrence with *him* in support of the freesoiler Pierce.

A short and good humored reply from Mr. Banks closed the discussion.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—The Postage Bill passed at the recent session of Congress is the most liberal measure ever adopted towards newspaper proprietors and their subscribers. In another part of this paper we publish at length the rates as furnished to the National Intelligencer by the Post Office Department.

Under the law, which goes into effect on the 17th inst., subscribers to the Semi-Weekly Observer, will pay 26 cents postage per annum, or 6½ cents quarterly, in *advance*.

Subscribers to the Weekly Observer—will pay 13 cents per annum, or 3¼ cents quarterly, *in advance*. Subscribers to the Weekly residing in this county will receive the paper free of postage.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.—The steamer Reindeer burst her boiler on the 4th instant, killing 27 persons.

GEN. SCOTT'S STATESMANSIP.—It is very common nowadays for Locofoco Orators and Locofoco Newspapers to deny that Gen. Scott has any civil qualification whatever. We were not surprised therefore to hear Mr. Shepherd, on Monday last, declare that he was only a military hero, destitute of civil experience, who had rendered no civil services to his country.

Are these assertions true? They may do very well for idle declamation, but are they true? The History of the United States for nearly half a century speaks a very different language. The confidence reposed in his judgment and qualifications by Madison, Jackson, Van Buren and Polk entirely disprove them. The able management of the difficult questions arising in the settlement of the North-Eastern boundary and the control which he exercised over the excited people of that frontier—the prudence with which he avoided hostilities in the times of South Carolina Nullification—the skill with which the removal of the Cherokees was effected—the ease and prudence with which he managed the affairs of Mexico—all these are civil services of the highest order for which he is entitled to receive the thanks of his countrymen and a high place in their admiration not only as a General but as a Statesman and a Patriot.

But admitting for a moment that Gen. Scott has rendered *no* civil services. His services as a General and his skill in that capacity received high praise from Mr. Shepherd. Yet he could mention no services, civil or military which had been rendered by Franklin Pierce. Why then object to Scott a want of civil service, when he did not even attempt to claim for Pierce any service at all? If a lack of civil services is a reason why Gen. Scott should not be elected President, how much greater reason is it for Pierce's defeat, that he rendered no service in any capacity?

"CUBA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—WE WILL HAVE THEM"!—Such is the new plank which the Democracy of Cumberland and the fillibusters of New Orleans and New York have added to the Baltimore Platform.

A friend suggests that as annexation is the order of the day, we should go it strong for "Peru and the Lobos Islands, and Free Manure for the farmers of the South"!

PROGRESSIVE LOCOFOCOISM.—We observe that in his speech at Tammany Hall, Gen. Cass avowed himself in favor of intervention in the affairs of foreign nations. That is nothing more than could have been expected from Northern Democrats who desire to conciliate the foreign votes. But are the people of the South prepared to sanction any such doctrines which must of necessity lead to intervention in the affairs of the South on account of the existence of negro slavery which is abhorred abroad as much as European tyranny is hated here? Are they prepared to sanction this dangerous Locofoco doctrine which setting aside the precepts of Washington and the early fathers of the Republic will involve us in interminable and disastrous foreign wars?

Are the people of honest old North Carolina prepared to sanction interference in the affairs of other people? Are they prepared to sanction the action of the Democracy of Cumberland who in their recent celebration of Reid's election, paraded through the streets of the town a banner inscribed with the motto: "Cuba and the Sandwich Islands—we will have them."

Such are the avowed objects of Northern Locofocos acquiesced in and taken up as the rallying cries of Locofocoism here. We have no idea that the Democrats of North Carolina are prepared to follow any such lead. But if *they* are, the Whigs are not. And fortunately for the country's peace and honor, a Whig Administration is in power which will adhere to the precepts of Washington and abide by the Laws of Nations. No Fillibustering will be tolerated by the administration of Millard Fillmore, and none will be allowed by Winfield Scott.

"There is a register of visitors stopping at this house, and we perceive in it the names of many of the people of our own section. We like to see this. It is better policy for our people to spend their money among those who are connected with them by social and political ties, than to spend it among a people hostile to our peculiar institution, whose hands we are by this very course strengthening, it may be, against ourselves."—*Extract from a letter from the Editor of the North Carolinian.*

All very right and proper. But if it is bad policy to "spend our money among a people hostile to our peculiar institution," how much better policy is it, for the Editor of the Carolinian and his party, to spend their money in endeavoring to elect to the Presidency, Gen. Pierce who is one of those "people hostile to our peculiar institution"? If they succeed in electing a man who according to the very best Democratic authority, (the Washington Union and Richmond Enquirer) "*hates and deplores slavery*," are they not "strengthening the hands" of this people much more effectually than by expending money among them?

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SARATOGA, Sept. 2, 1852.

I am rejoiced to see that $28,000 have been appropriated for the improvement of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington. This is the result of the efforts of a committee of highly respectable citizens of that town, who, last Spring, voluntarily proceeded to Washington and laid before the Committees on Commerce of the two Houses the fact of increasing obstructions on the Bars, produced by the government works erected for the preservation of the Fort, and by the failure to complete the Jettees which the government undertook some years ago, and abandoned when the Mexican war came on. These obstructions to the commerce of Wilmington affect Fayetteville and the up-country about as much as Wilmington, and we should unite with that town in bringing every influence to bear to continue the appropriations until the 20 feet water, as in 1808, is again restored, instead of the 12 feet as at present.

The $50,000 appropriated for Nag's Head is another act of justice to North Carolina, provided it is followed up until the work is accomplished.

I regret to see that so much damage has been done in the Southern States by rain and wind storms. In the absence of any information from North Carolina, I fear our State has not escaped the general deluge.

I have heard a curious anecdote here, illustrating the truth of the converse of Shakspeare's aphorism, that

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which,
Taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

A gentleman strolled into the house where a number of men were engaged in bottling the Congress Spring water, to be sent to all parts of the world. He fell into conversation with an old man, who, with apron on, was hard at work. "I suppose you remember (said he,) when Saratoga was a very small place." "Yes, (replied the old man,) when I first knew it there was but one house here, and I was offered 900 acres of land, embracing the whole of the square now covered by the village, and abounding with many Mineral Springs, for *nine hundred dollars;* but I thought the price too high, and refused to give it. I was offered 100 acres, including the Congress Spring, for *one hundred and fifty dollars;* but that also was too high. And now I have lived to see $100,000 offered for the Spring alone, which yields its proprietors, it is said, a clear profit of $25,000 a year."

The old man is bottling water, perhaps at a dollar a day, whilst the Spring sustains and enriches a large and growing town, and carries the blessings of health to all parts of the world. It is stated that one of the Hotels will this year clear $40,000,—a neat little sum for three or four months' labor. During eight or nine months of the year all the principal houses are closed.

I am glad to see that the Whigs of New Hampshire are organized for a thorough contest in the State and National Elections this Fall. Their example is worthy of all praise and imitation.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.

The Whig Meetings in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, &c. show that the Whig spirit is once more fairly aroused; whilst, even by the confession of the N. Y. Herald, the Locofoco meeting at Tammany, where Cass and Douglas were the principal speakers, was devoid of enthusiasm.—Gen. Cass pulled off his coat, then his cravat, and finally his waistcoat, but with all his labor he could not relieve the tameness of the affair. Those who have seen the huge frame of the old gentleman may imagine how he looked in his speaking costume. His audience would no doubt have been worked up to fever heat if he had only pulled off his wig and his shirt. He went for intervention in the affairs of foreign nations, that dangerous doctrine, and for the homestead bill, that Locofoco measure of plunder and wrong on the old States. Douglas let off a deal of bad feeling against England, evidently endeavoring to foster the ignorant prejudices which would break up the good feeling so essential to the prosperity and happiness of both countries. If Locofocoism should unfortunately prevail again, it would not be long before we should get into a war with one or more countries, either by means of this doctrine of intervention, or of some fillibustering foray. Heaven preserve us from such a calamity!

The Locofoco candidate for Governor has been once beaten for that office, and it is confidently predicted that he will again meet the same fate.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—A Convention will be held in Raleigh on the 18th of October next, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society. The County Agricultural Societies will each appoint ten delegates, and it is hoped that such as will attend, will be appointed.

NEW COTTON.—We understand that the first bale of new cotton in our market was received on Tuesday, the 7th instant, from the plantation of Mr. Roper, of Richmond county. Messrs. J. & T. Waddill were the purchasers, at 10½.

P. S. We learn that on the same day, a bale of new cotton, of beautiful quality, from the plantation of Jonathan Scott, of Robeson county, was bought by Branson & Son, at 10½.

THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.—The last Carolinian has a contemptible article alleging, as an offset to Pierce's faints in Mexico, that Gen. Scott fainted at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

History says that the battle of Lundy's Lane commenced before sunset and continued till a late hour in the night—that Gen. Scott was in the thickest of the battle—that two horses were shot under him—that in the midst of the action he was wounded in the side, and that at eleven o'clock at night he was *disabled* by a wound from a musket ball through the left shoulder. *Then* he was borne from the field.

The difference between him and Pierce is simply this. Gen. Pierce's sickness and fainting usually occurred *before* the battle, whilst General Scott was considerate enough of his own and his country's honor to postpone his (if at all, of which there is no proof) till *after* the battle was fought and won by his own valor and skill.

ASSISTANT ELECTORS.—The following gentlemen (says the Raleigh Register) have been appointed Assistant Electors for the State at large by the "Whig State Executive Committee," viz: Tod R. Caldwell, Morganton; Haywood W. Guion, Lincoln; C. A. Parks, Statesville; Rufus Barringer, Concord; Col. J. A. Young, Charlotte; Nathaniel Boyden, Salisbury; Alfred G. Foster, Lexington; Thos. S. Ashe, Wadesboro'; Wm. B. Wright, Fayetteville; Jas. T. Littlejohn, Oxford; Thos. D. Meares, Wilmington; Sion H. Rogers, Raleigh; Maurice Q. Waddell, Pittsboro'; John N. Washington, Newbern; P. H. Winston, Jr., Windsor; W. J. Baker, Gatesville; R. T. Paine, Edenton; Geo. Davis, Wilmington; Jas. W. Bryan, Newbern; Dr. Rufus K. Speed, Elizabeth City.

GOING IT IN CROWDS!

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph brigs us the following sign from Pennsylvania. We hear now and then of a flashy, gassy Whig bolting the nomination of Scott; but here is the way that the honest Democrats abandon the Pierce ranks. They quit in gangs of fifties and hundreds. Push on the column. Scott's brigade leads, and the enemy retreats before him:

A Sign in Pennsylvania Worth Recording!—A meeting of Democrats, who have never voted a Whig ticket, but who now go for SCOTT and GRAHAM, was held in Hellam township, York county, Saturday, the 21st instant. One hundred and twenty democrats were present, who raised a pole *over one hundred feet high*, to which was attached a flag, on which is inscribed in large letters "SCOTT, GRAHAM, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

The whole affair was conducted exclusively by the democrats. Not a Whig was allowed to participate in it, although a number were present to witness the performance.

We understand that the democrats assembled had a most pleasant and enthusiastic time of it. All seemed to enjoy themselves, and boasted that there were plenty more of their old political associates that would go for Scott and Graham with as much zeal as themselves.

Here is a sign worth recording—and worth the attention of politicians in other States. York county is one of the strongholds of Locofocoism, and if her honest voters follow the example of these democrats of Hellam township, the majority it will give for the old Hero, who has served his country so well, and who deserves so justly the gratitude of his countrymen, is not easily calculated. We believe this to be no isolated sign of the times—but the indication of the popular feeling in favor of Scott, that when told through the ballot boxes, will not only astound our opponents, but astonish the most sanguine friends of Scott themselves.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The following dialogue is taken from the Louisiana *Spectator*. The scene is laid in Baltimore; time—day after the nomination of Pierce and King. It is emphatically *multum in parvo*.

Dialogue between a Southern Democrat and a Free soiler—both members of the late Jeffersonian Democratic Convention in Baltimore:

Free Soiler.—The first thing that I would do, if I were a member of Congress, would be to move the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Southern Democrat—(looking wild.)—Why! what in the h—l do you mean?

F. S.—I felt bound to do it as soon as the Convention adopted their platform. I was, you know, opposed to committing ourselves by any declaration of principles; but you Southern men insisted upon it, and I shall adhere to the platform strictly, although it leans rather too much towards Free trade for me. You now recollect we endorsed the Kentucky Resolutions of '98.

S. D.—To be sure we did.

F. S.—Well, the 2d resolution declares that Congress can impose no penalties except for crimes declared to be such by the Constitution. Of course that part of the law inflicting a penalty is unconstitutional, according to our own doctrines.

S. D.—Well, in that case the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves can never be executed.

F. S.—And never ought to be—

S. D.—But the Constitution—

F. S.—I know what you're going to say. The Constitution requires us to deliver up "persons held to service or labor" who shall escape, etc. Now, this evidently alludes to indented apprentices. If it meant *slaves*, why didn't it say so? The fact is, you can't find slaves mentioned in the whole instrument. It never meant to *recognise* slavery. How *could* the Government do so in 1787, whereas, only eleven years before, on the 4th of July, 1776, it had declared that "all men are created equal?" The thing is perfectly absurd—and as we have always contended, in direct opposition to the Declaration of Independence.

S. D.—(excited.) What the d—l do I care for the Declaration of Independence! It was very good in its time, but it has nothing to do with things now-a-days.

F. S.—Why, yes it has. I guess we have made it a part of our platform. I put it in on purpose. Do you think we Yankees are such cussed fools as to abandon our long-cherished principles?

S. D.—(after a pause.) Do you say, Hallet, that you put in all that stuff about the Kentucky Resolutions and the Declaration of Independence, only to justify you hereafter in overthrowing the Compromise?

F. S.—Certainly. We couldn't have consistently done otherwise, after we had nominated Pierce. He would have been obliged to decline, and we didn't want him to.

S. D.—You are a d—d wooden nutmeg, horngun flint, bass-wood, pumpkin-seed, making race; and I wish I'd stayed at home and minded my business, before I'd taken a seat in your Convention.

Exit. S. D., while F. S. applied his thumb to his nose.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 5, 1839

IN SENATE, Jan. 3d, 1839.

"Mr. McKean presented a memorial from certain ladies of Erie county, Pennsylvania, praying a law of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the territory of Florida, and for the prevention of that traffic between the States. * * * *

Mr. Williams of Miss., renewed his motion to lay the motion to receive on the table, and it was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, CALHOUN, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Hubbard, KING, Lynn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Strange, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams of Miss.—23.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Clayton, Davis, Knight, McKean, Morris, Niles, PIERCE, Prentiss, Ruggles, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Indiana, Williams of Me.—14.

Recommendation of Gen. Pierce.—In the speech of Col. Kidder, before the West Randolph Granite Club, we find the annexed statement of the whereabouts of the Free-soilers in the present canvass, which we advise our Democratic contemporaries of the Southern press to copy. Colonel Kidder thus speaks of General Pierce, with a perfect "gush of enthusiasm:"

"He is our neighbor—our friend—our own New England man. *The Van Burens, Preston King, and a great majority of the leading "Freesoil" men of '48 are for him.* NONE NEED FEAR HIM. I have not yet met with the first Democrat who will not support him. He writes no silly letters."

NEW YORK, September 6.

Three Days Later from Europe.—The steamer Arctic arrived here at half-past 11 o'clock last night. She brings Liverpool dates to the 25th of August.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet, with a downward tendency; but prices remained the same as quoted by the America. Fair Uplands 6¾d; middling 6¾d; Orleans fair 6¾d.

The flour market was less firm, and prices declined during the four days 3d. to 6d. per barrel. Wheat has declined 1d. per bushel; Indian corn declined 3d. to 6d. per quarter. Provisions were less active, and indicated a slight decline.

Earthquake in Cuba.—A Telegraphic despatch dated at New Orleans on the 4th instant says:

"A great earthquake occurred at Santiago de Cuba on the 20th of August, causing terrible destruction. All the houses were more or less injured, and the city was completely blocked up by the fallen buildings. Three shocks were experienced in a few hours, and many subsequently followed in the next two days."

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 1st ultimo, by D. McDonald, Esq., Mr. NEAL McRAINY of Cumberland, to Miss MARGARET COLLINS.—Also, in Carthage, on the 10th, by S. C. Bruce, Esq., Mr. A. H. McNEILL to Miss MARGARET CURRIE. Also, on the 14th, G. S. COLE to MARY COLE. Also, on the 15th, by J. McNeill, Esq., DANIEL RIDDLE to CATHARINE KELLY. Also, near Union Church, on the 17th, by Kenneth Black, Esq., T. F. BROOKSHIRE to MARY M. McNEILL. Also, same day, by S. M. S. McDonald, SAM'L PATTERSON to Miss F. THOMPSON. Also, on the 22d, DANIEL WARNER to Miss WILLIS.

DIED,

At Springfield, Richmond county, on the 1st instant, LAURENCE L., infant son of M. W. and Martha Ann McNair, aged 21 days.

At Westbrooks, Bladen, on the 3d instant, SARAH M. JONES, daughter of W. L. and Sarah F. Jones, aged 2 years 1 month and 3 days, after an illness of 2 weeks and 5 days.

Sleep, our lost one, gone before, till the last trump shall sound, and break the sleep that binds thine eyes, and bid thee meet thy kindred spirit in the skies.—*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 6th instant, LOUISA CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Jas. G. Burr, aged 9 years and 7 months.

At Saratoga Springs, on the 27th ultimo, of dysentery, JOSHUA SKINNER, Esq. of Edenton, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6.—Str Gov Graham, with goods for J Utley, H L Myrover & co, Maxwell & Horah, J Newlin & son, Earnhardt, Adderton & co, H H Beard & son, D Murphy, F L Gorrell, Hauser & Wilson, G M Bingham, J Miller, B Bailey & co, J W Baker, G C Mendenhall, Fruman & Ross, Jenkins & Roberts, W F McMahow, J T Council & Cain, King & Hege, Rose, Crenshaw & co, E Belo, P Shemwell, W J McConnell, J Worth, J McNeill, O H Dockery, J G Cairns, J H & J Martine.

Sept. 7—Steamer Southerner, with goods for T J Boner & Co, Brown, Fraley & Co, W W Cole, D F Dalton, Thomas, Worth & Thomas, Murphy, Black & Co, E J Hale & Son, D & W McLaurin, S H Steel, A W Steel, J Utley, W Draughon, W J McDiarmid, Jones & Nicholson, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, C A McMillan, Hall & Sackett, H & E J Lilly, P F Johnson, W F Moore, P Taylor, McDonald & McMaster.

From the Philadelphia North American.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

With the consideration of Winfield Scott's civil administration in Mexico, we conclude the series of articles devoted to an examination of his acts and services as a Statesman. We have been thus careful in reviewing this portion of his life in order to refute the absurd charge that his talents are purely military, and, therefore, not of a kind to qualify him for the Presidency. The fact is, that Scott's career has been singularly diversified in the character of the public duties he has been called upon to perform; and had he not possessed attributes of temper and intellect correspondingly varied, it would have been impossible for him to figure at one moment in the field and at the next in the Cabinet with equal credit and success. If, however, his abilities as a civilian are not so apparent or generally known as those which have made him illustrious throughout the world as a General, it is easy to account for this circumstance. In the first place, he has always rendered civil service in his capacity as a soldier; and in the second, the two spheres of action differ widely by nature in the publicity and impressiveness of the events which occur in either. The consequence has been, that even when, by the exertion of extraordinary diplomatic skill, he was averting the necessity of war, his office as a civilian was comprehended and hidden in that of a military leader. Thus, owing to his superior prominence in one character, he has been, comparatively speaking, scarcely recognised in another, though to those who will carefully study him in both, he will appear but little, if at all, less deserving of admiration for his repeated display of civil ability in many difficult exigencies of state than for his masterly skill and brilliant exploits on a more conspicuous theatre of service.

But there is another reason why Winfield Scott has never been rightly appreciated, except in respect of one part of his universally capacious and versatile mind. Like Duncan, in the play, "he has borne his honors so meekly,"—been so modest in trusting his fame to the report of history, rather than parading it like it before the eyes of contemporaries, and has had so few who were generous enough, in spite of jealous fears of his popularity, to proclaim his various and eminent merits, that his own countrymen may be said to be still in comparative ignorance of that portion of his biography which, when faithfully written out, as at one day shall be, will probably be regarded by posterity as shining with no less lustre than the pages which record his martial achievements. In no instance has he ever claimed acknowledgment from the Government or the people of those shining passages in his life where his noble humanity of heart, his discreet moderation of spirit, and his unerring wisdom in civil negotiation made him the sole reliance and hope of his country in exigencies which imperilled her peace and honor. He has, with uniform cheerfulness and zeal, performed the duties of civilian and soldier, without any effort to secure a recognition of the distinct fields of service, or to appropriate the peculiar honors due respectively to each. When negotiating treaties, or suppressing hostilities that obstructed pacific councils, he asked not to divest himself of the tone of his military character, though that overawed the true nature of his diplomatic office, and deprived him at once of the public credit and applause which attach to civil genius and accomplishment. Nor did he stop, from any motive of official punctilio, to decline responsibilities and labors which might, strictly considered, have been held not to come within his professional sphere. He ceased to regard himself as the property of the Republic, to be used by it, however, and whenever its interests, honor or happiness might be benefited by experience and valor in war or by prudence and devotion in peace. When confronting British bayonets on the Canadian line, in 1812, or repressing population on the same frontier, in 1837, and again in 1839; whether fighting the Seminoles in the Southern peninsula, in 1835, or calming the fierce spirit of mutiny in South Carolina a few years before; whether resisting the savage violence of the Nullifiers in 1832, or treating with them for their hands on the condition of a honorable and permanent peace after conquering the armies of Santa Anna in 1847, or extending over the prostrate nation of Mexico the protection of a martial law merciful rule, which guarded alike the private and public, their civil and religious rights, we find him equally conscientious, faithful in the cause of the nation, and to its utmost extent for ability in the diverse exigencies which employed alternately his military and civic qualities. His whole history, from 1807, when, as a boy, he volunteered in a troop of horse to repel British aggression upon the liberties of his country, up to the present hour, has been one continuous act of patriotic service, exercising at different times the different faculties of one of the most variously gifted intellects that the United States ever produced. Washington alone, of all his compatriots, exhibited the same capacity for the camp or for the council chamber, and he, too, is the only one whose public life presents the same continued activity. It is the vilest detraction imaginable to assert that Winfield Scott's powers extend not beyond the mystery of arms. The annals of the Government testify against the mean and miserable slander. No citizen within the last forty years of the national history has seen a little rest from toil and responsibility. Though a soldier by vocation, he has found no exemption from the cares of the simple citizen, subject to any and every requisition which public necessity could make upon a loyal heart. If War respited him from its anxious duties, Peace at once impressed him into her more genial service; and to form a fitting garland for one who has been equally the hero of civic and chivalric exploits, the leaves of the olive and the bay should be entwined together.

Such, then, has been the career of the illustrious man whom it is now proposed to elevate to the chief magistracy of the nation. What American, we may well ask, has won a better title to the honor—what one given greater evidence of qualifications for the trust, either in respect of talents or patriotism? As lately illustrating in his own person "the public duties of a good citizen in peace and war," the Rutgers College of Princeton conferred on him, thirty odd years ago, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Since then he has more than redeemed the promise of his Spring, and reflected credit upon the institution which foresaw his mature greatness. Amid all the glory, however, that now surrounds and gilds his name, he is meek and retiring; unheard, unless uttering, on some just occasion, the frank sentiments of his heart; and unseen, unless detected by some unwarned eye, pursuing his quiet way through the common crowd of cities or highways. Of all the world, he seems himself the least aware of his high renown—thus verifying the language of the bard, that

"It is the witness still of excellency,
To put a strange face on his own perfection."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The Enquirer, following the lead of that Abolition paper, the New York Evening Post, is re-publishing Marcy's attack upon General Scott, while he was under arrest for conquering Mexico. We are glad to see this. It argues that Brigadier General Pierce's supporters have exhausted their ammunition. They must be hard run, indeed, when they have to resort to the detractions of "old patched" breeches for weapons of attack on the Conqueror of Mexico. The publication is gratifying on another account: It will revive in the public mind the shameful treatment which the Polk Administration visited upon the head of Scott for the most brilliant achievements in our history. Polk and his set never designed that Scott should reap one particle of glory in Mexico. Old Zach's rising star alarmed them—and to dim its lustre, they determined to send Scott to Vera Cruz—and by the time he had fairly got under way to the conquest of the capital, he was to be superseded by a Locofoco civilian. The scheme was concocted before Scott left Washington, and was known in the army before he reached it. Benton was the man designated for the task. But Congress, although Locofoco, would not come into the unworthy intrigues of the Cabinet. The expedient, then, of sending a batch of incompetent Locofoco Generals to embarrass Scott, was resorted to. In addition, he was not half supplied with transports and ordnance for the little army he had.

Thus hampered, it was not deemed possible *at Washington*, that Scott could effect anything important. But Polk and Marcy mistook the man. While they were poring over their contemptible schemes for thwarting Whig Generals, Scott, with his little force, took Vera Cruz, and knowing he had to rely upon himself for his safety, rushed into the interior, and conquered Mexico before his enemies dreamed of such a thing. When the first news of the possibility of such result reached them, they dispatched Mr. Trist as a Commissioner, to embarrass the Commander-in-Chief. But that gentleman, though he went out with very loose ideas possessing against Gen. Scott, and on that account was sent, soon found that he had more sense and patriotism than the whole Cabinet at Washington, and fell fully into his views. By the time a knowledge of this fact reached Washington, the capital of Mexico was taken, and Scott was ready to dictate terms of peace.

To punish such an enterprising, hardy and ungovernable General—who although embarrassed in every conceivable mode—by insufficient forces, transports and ordnance—hold in check troops, no money from an overflowing sub-treasury,—worthless Generals, as drawbacks, and the most accomplished Mexican General sent expressly by Polk & Co. into the country to oppose him—to punish such a leader, who had battled all their calculations, who had surmounted all the obstacles by which he was surrounded both in front and rear, and in the camp,—and who *would* win the battles in spite of the day, contrary to all will and in spite of all opposition—nothing was left to his wretched persecutors but to dismiss him from the command and arrest him as a criminal, and subject him to trial before a Court Martial, composed of his personal enemies.

This was his reward. But while he was thus under arrest in a foreign country, Marcy, the man who charged the State of New York 50 cents for pardoning Treaches, (was compelled to criticise his despatches, written upon a drumhead, in the face of the enemy, and to vilify and traduce him personally and to misrepresent all his operations. This is the production which the Abolition Post and the Free-eating Enquirer bring forth at this day to turn away from him the hearts of his countrymen! We have no thought of attempting to vindicate Gen. Scott from the aspersions of the Polk dynasty. That has already been done by history. The Court Martial tried for many months to establish some charge, to fix some stain upon his spotless name. They tried in vain. To this day, they have not dared to render a finding. The people of this country, full of gratitude and admiration for his long and useful services and illustrious deeds, will render a fitting verdict in November.

"Be Firm, Boys, and Steady, and we'll feel their Pulses on the Heights."—Gen. Scott is remarkable for his terse and laconic style of giving expression to his thoughts when addressing his soldiers. His dispatches are distinguished for the same thing. The Lockport Courier records an illustration of this truth. We quote from the Courier:

"Conversing recently with one of our oldest subscribers in this county, who is one of the veterans of Lundy's Lane, he gave us some new ideas of Gen. Scott's valor and energy in that desperate battle. The old Soldier, while rehearsing the stirring scenes of that campaign, while his bright eye flashed, and his tall form was drawn erect,

"Shouldered his cane
And fought his battle o'er again."

"He accompanied Miller in his desperate and successful struggle to dislodge the enemy's battery on the eminence; and while darkness reigned supreme, while the full orbed moon was obscured by clouds, while the booming of cannon, the clashing of arms, and the never-dying rumbling of the mighty Cataract, was heard, Scott piloted the patriotic little band to a certain point, and as the death-dealing hail of the enemy was whistling in every direction the hero Scott rose up in his stirrups, and addressed the troops in these brief but emphatic words;—"*Be firm Boys, and steady, and we'll feel their pulses on the heights.*" His words were as true as laconic."

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The Savannah News of the 2d instant says:

"The Cuban flag was displayed at half-mast yesterday, from the cupola of the Exchange, and fifty-two minute guns were fired by the friends of Cuba, in commemoration of the execution of General Lopez. The steamer Welaka also honored the day by displaying the Cuban banner at her prow, as she came into port from Florida."

There is something cruel, heartless and reckless in these Cuba movements in the United States, and those who instigate them, encourage them, and delude others into them, are guilty of a criminal responsibility. We hear of "Lone Star" organizations in many parts of the South, and in some portions of the North. To what end are they formed? If it is to aid the Creoles of Cuba in securing their independence, the men who engage in these expeditions ought to be quite certain that they not only really desire to be free and independent, but are willing to fight for their liberty. The Creoles gave no such assurances during the visit of Lopez and Crittenden to the Island of Cuba. They suffered the first to be garoted, and neglecting to render any assistance to the last, they saw him nearly starved and finally shot, without drawing a sword or firing a musket in his defence. What has been, will be again. The disaffected people in Cuba have shown neither the spirit of freedom nor the capacity for acquiring their independence, and if others should secure it for them, the government instituted would be one of pure dare-devil propagandists, and the Cubans would become nobody and the American invaders the masters of the island.

It behooves the Southern people who got up the expeditions to Mexico, which resulted first in establishing the independence of Texas, and finally in annexing Texas to the United States, which annexation caused the war with Mexico, and which war caused the acquisition of California, New Mexico and Utah to the United States, all as free territory, to remember the consequences of present and contemplated organizations. The "Lone Star" may eclipse the brightness of the stars of the South. There can be no movement towards the purchase of Cuba, which is now impossible, nor towards the independence of Cuba, which is now impossible either, which would not open wide the sea of the Slavery agitation. The North will insist that what is acquired shall be free territory. The South will insist that it shall contain slave territory, and if either of these wholesale sectional strife ruptures, and no one can doubt that such a struggle would terminate in a peaceful acquiescence or what is worse or safe implied.

No good can result from the organizing of military companies to go to the assistance of Cuba in any form or to any extent. Such expeditions are calculated to bring into disrepute all the laws of the United States. They are in spirit, if they violate any thing, in contravention of the laws of the nations to which they belong. They encourage the Executive to use ambitious and the lawless to violate the obligations of good faith and good neighborhood which exists between friendly nations. Like the Abolitionists of the North, they profess to love whom they so much injure in pursuit, they make worse their condition by advocating measures in behalf of those who, if they wish it, are not ready to back their request by any help or sacrifice of their own.

GREAT FRESHET

We have had the most terrible and destructive freshet in the Yadkin River that this section of country has ever been known. Never in the memory of man has the portion of North Carolina bordering with such rapidity on the waters of the Yadkin swept away and ruined the fruits of the toil and labor of the husbandman.

Rain would not cease for two days and a night of very heavy rains, so that on Wednesday, the 25th ult., the river was swollen beyond the ferrying point. On the following day, Thursday, it commenced raining again—continuing day and night until Saturday night, when it ceased. On Saturday night at daylight, the river again commenced rising and continued rising higher and higher, overflowing its banks—spreading over all the low lands—submerging thousands of acres of corn, and sweeping down its current, fences, mills, bridges, bales of cotton and stacks of fodder, until 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, when it reached its highest point, being from 14 to 15 feet beyond the highest water mark of the great freshet of 1850, which was the greatest known during half a century.

On the South Yadkin river, the waters rose 6 feet above the high water mark of 1850, sweeping every thing before them. Mr. Newberry F. Hall's Toll Bridge, grist and saw mill, millrdam, and cotton gin, and a large quantity of lumber, Mr. Chas. F. Fisher's mill, Foundry and sundry other houses, and the new bridge lately erected at great expense by this and Davie county, are all swept away. Not a single bridge that we can hear of now spans the waters of the South Yadkin.

On the North Yadkin, we learn the waters rose 5 feet above high water mark, and that great damage has been done to the crops, mills, and bridges along its course.

It is worthy of remark that the present freshet and the one in 1850, happened in the same month, nearly the same day of the month, and were at their greatest height on the same days—Sunday and Monday.—*Salis. Watchman.*

New Paper Mill.—David Murphy, Esq., of Cumberland county, has recently completed a Paper Mill at Rockfish, near Fayetteville, in said county, a notice of which we copied from the Observer some two or three weeks since. We have been using paper made at the above Mill for the last week, both for the Daily and Weekly Journal; and we take pleasure in stating that it is a very fair article. We understand that the Mill has been constructed of the best materials, and put up by a master workman, in the best manner. We hope the Southern press, as far as practicable, will encourage the enterprise as one deserving of success. The quality of the paper will speak for itself.—*Wil. Journal*

The Albany Atlas is terribly indignant because somebody, as it says, has said that Frank Pierce was once "a wild colt."—We suppose Gen. Pierce never was a colt, although we have certainly heard of his descent from a horse.—*Pleatice.*

FROM THE REPUBLIC.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN—JUDGE DOUGLAS ON GEN. SCOTT.

We learn from the papers that General Cass has been making a very dignified and becoming speech at Baltimore, in which he took occasion to bear testimony to the high character and distinguished deserts of General Scott, but objected to his elevation to the Presidency on account of his being a Whig. We learn also that Judge Douglas followed General Cass, and was as abusive as the most reckless adherent of Young America could desire. Instead of wasting his energies on Gen. Scott, we advise the juvenile giant to post home to Illinois forthwith and explain to his people how he can reconcile Gen. Pierce's decided hostility to River and Harbor Improvements with the interests of the great West, and how he can reconcile with the same interests his own plan for defraying the expenses of these improvements by means of tonnage duties levied on the Western farmers. Let him try to rouse the enthusiasm of the people of Ohio for the man who spoke and voted against granting to the widow of William Henry Harrison the balance of his year's salary! If he will confine his attention to these two points and these two States, Judge Douglas will have full as much as he can attend to without breaking lances on constitutional questions with General Scott. But if he should desire more occupation, then let him go into Kentucky and enlighten her citizens as to the mode in which he proposes, in behalf of General Pierce, to annex all the islands this side of the mid-channel of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to declare the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean seas closed waters to the rest of the world.

But we should especially like to hear Judge Douglas once more on the main subject of his Richmond speech; and we would here again beg of the National Democratic Committee to send us a copy of that extraordinary production. We all remember how funny and how severe the judge was upon the suggestion of General Scott, in favor of the naturalization of foreigners who have served a year in time of war in the army or navy. By his disquisition on that point, the Judge no doubt left the impression upon his Richmond audience that he was a first-rate constitutional lawyer, and that the General was as ignorant of the law as the Judge is of the art of war. It turns out, however, as we long since demonstrated, that Scott, the General, was right in his view of the Constitution, and that Douglas the Judge, was wrong.

Will Judge Douglas take back the hard words that he applied to General Scott, now that he is obliged to take back his law? Will the Judge and the General the justice to say that on *this account* at least the Court has not the slightest claim that the Judge represented him to the good people of Richmond?

In taking this fact the General in a very Douglassy style, the Judge says that Washington was "no military man by profession, not knowing the army for a living"—that he was a civilian—toard for civil purposes—a member of the Continental Congress, and of the convention which framed the Constitution. The Judge then said, with a sneer: "*He* knew whether natural-born citizens ought to be uniform or not."

We dare say he did. Some persons probably civil experience. Other persons go through all the civil offices, in rapid succession, pass years in State Legislatures, on the floor of Congress, in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate of the United States, and with all this are quite incapable of correctly construing the clearest clause in the Constitution. All their civil experience does not prevent them from committing in the statement of the simplest legal proposition. And yet such persons not only consider themselves admirably qualified to be Presidents, but are considerably disappointed that other people are not of the same opinion; and laugh heartily at the Old Fogies who have been fighting battles all their lives, and *have not learned any law!*

It is true enough that General Scott has not been engaged in trying actions of assault and battery, and ejectment, and replevin, and detinue, in justices' courts in Illinois. But he has been trying actions on a much larger scale, and before tribunals where he might well learn in a year more law likely to be useful to the Chief Magistrate of the United States than he would learn in the Illinois sessions in a lifetime. There was an action of assault and battery he tried at Cerro Gordo, from the study of which he learned more jurisprudence than is involved in all the cases of broken heads and bloody noses that ever came within the jurisdiction of Judge Douglas during his whole career, judicial or extra judicial. So in the city of Mexico he served the tenant with ejectment, and had judgment, and possession delivered, after the severest kind of litigation; and does Judge Douglas suppose the legal experience General Scott obtained in that great suit of commonwealth against commonwealth, less valuable than he might have picked up in trying the case Doe ex d. Smith v. Jones, being an action in which Doe seeks to eject Jones from Smith's second story back chamber, which the rogue occupies without paying rent, and after repeated notices to quit. No, no. General Scott has been schooled in the negotiations and the litigations of empires; and his mind has been disciplined in the studies which men pursue who are fit to have the direction of empires. He has forgotten more law than Judge Douglas ever knew; and on the only constitutional question that ever came in issue between them, the Judge has come off decidedly second best. We think the Judge had better quit abusing General Scott, and follow the example that has been set him by General Cass, whose gentlemanly and decorous conduct in the campaign not only merits praise but imitation.

Hon. Mr. Venable.—The Hon. Mr. Venable of North Carolina addressed the Democracy at the Universalist Church on Tuesday night. We had not the pleasure of hearing him. We understand however, from a Democratic friend, that he announced one undoubted truth, and that was that the "Congress of the U. States is the most corrupt body of men on the face of the earth." Our informant also understood him to say that if he had two millions of dollars, he could induce Congress to hang any man in that meeting.

Richmond Republican.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Often as we have had occasion heretofore to point out to our readers the things which successive Congresses, at the close of each of their Sessions, have left undone, we know of none whose errors of omission have equalled those of the Session which has just ended.

On looking over the Calendar of business of the House of Representatives for the 30th of August, the day preceding the adjournment, we find first among the Orders of the Day—first upon the docket, as it is by the Constitution made the first duty of Congress to act upon it—after lying on the table from the day of its reception, during a period of nine full months, *yet untouched*, the Annual Message of the President of the United States to Congress. A fact like this, demonstrative of the utter neglect of imperative duty by the House of Representatives—of its utter incapacity, as at present constituted, for the discharge of its highest duties—it would be idle to enlarge upon. The fact itself stands upon record, an indelible reproach to the House, which no apology can extenuate, much less excuse. It is not merely a discourtesy to a coordinate branch of the Government, but a deliberate and wilful disrespect to the authority between which and itself the Constitution has established relations that can be dissolved only in the mode which that instrument itself points out for amending the Constitution, or by Revolution. *Deliberate* this omission of duty by the House has been, for it has been of nine months' duration. That is has been *wilful*, no one can deny who will admit, as every one must, that no such disrespect has ever before been shown, even by a Democratic House of Representatives, to the official acts of the President of the Republic.

Alongside of the Message, in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, lies a bill, reported by its Committee on the Judiciary, and equally neglected with the Annual Message, to prohibit the prosecution of claims against the Government by Senators, Representatives, and Heads of Departments, during the term of their respective offices. Somewhere, one would have thought, would have secured immediate action on *this* bill, and its prompt rejection if there appeared no ground for the charges which it implies against all the Members indiscriminately of both Houses of Congress.

In the same condition, on the table, lies sixty many bills reported from Committees of the House itself, there lie no less than one hundred and forty-five bills, mostly for the adjustment of claims of private individuals, *which had all passed the Senate*, and wanted but the sanction of the House, which would have required probably but a few minutes each of the time of that body. For the despatch of all these bills one twentieth part of the time employed in the discussion of the merits of candidates for the Presidency would have sufficed. Nor is any consolation left to those, if there be any such, who would chuckle over the saving to the Government by the failure to pass so many bills for the payment of just claims for, though the two Houses, between them, could, in a session of forty weeks, find time to pass only thirty-five private bills, the same Houses, besides donations and gratuities included in *acts* passed by both, found time, separately, during the last eight and forty hours of the Session, to vote away vast sums of money in various forms, some of them gratuitous donations, not only to the working clerks of each House, who had well earned them by extra labor, but of all descriptions of men and boys employed in and about the Capitol—the sum total of which donations probably equalled in the aggregate fully one-half of the sums called for by the bills for the settlement of *just claims* of individuals against the Government which the House of Representatives could not *find time* to act upon.

Upon the whole, there perhaps never was so great a waste of time, chiefly in debates upon priority of business and upon questions wholly foreign to the proper duties of legislation. We certainly, in our long experience, never witnessed so lavish an expenditure of time and money in Congress, with so little advantage to the country, as during the late session. It is due, however, to the Members of the House of Representatives to say that much of the useless consumption of time is attributable to the wretched system of its Rules for the transaction of business; rules which would be much more fitly termed rules for the *prevention* of business.

Nothing can be more absurd, for example, than the rules which interdict the reception of any original proposition by the House if a single objection be made to it; which require a two-thirds vote, upon such objection being made, to permit the introduction of any proposition; which allow of the making of frivolous and vexatious motions, for the mere purpose of consuming time, to adjourn, or to call the House, sustained by the calls of the yeas and nays, and by ill-timed speeches wearying out the patience of members, day after day, until the House has found itself at last obliged to adjourn without a quorum, and to re-enact day after day the same disreputable scenes.

But we have no time to go to the bottom of this subject; and we should be glad if some qualified and experienced legislator, either in or out of Congress, would take it up more seriously, and prepare between now and the next session a project for the reform of abuses, which are not less injurious to the character of Congress than to the health and welfare of the individual members. Within the last day or two we have had the pain to announce the death of one Member of Congress, who had but a few days before assisted in paying funeral honors to one of his own colleagues, both of whose valuable lives would in all probability have been spared to their mourning families and to their country had the session been brought to a close, as might and should have been done, on the last day of June instead of the last day of August.

While in the army General Pierce was above the reach of censure.—*Wash. Union.*

He seemed to keep himself out of the reach of everything that could by any possibility hurt him.—*Lou. Jour.*

A Locofoco clergyman in New Hampshire testified that Franklin Pierce is pious, but Frank's own organs in that State seem to admit that he isn't. The scriptures command men to "pray, and not to faint," but Frank faints and doesn't pray.—*Ib.*

Expenses of the Government.—Mr. ex-Senator Dix, in his Hillsboro' speech, elaborates on another thing, and that is "Whig Extravagance," as he calls it. As Congress alone can make appropriations, and as no money can be disbursed without appropriations, it is not clear, taking for granted all the facts Mr. Dix sets forth, that Whigs are extravagant; the inference rather being that the majority in the two Houses of Congress was the extravagant party. The Committee of Ways and Means in the House, that originates the Appropriation Bills, is Democratic 6 to 3, and the Finance Committee of the Senate in the same proportion. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, presides over the Ways and Means in this Congress, and Mr. Bayley, of Va., presided over the last. Mr. Dickinson was Chairman of Finance in the last Congress; Mr. Hunter in this. As such men, in a Democratic Congress, hold the purse-strings, Mr. Dix will be puzzled to explain how the Whigs got their hands in, unless they opened them.

The expenses of the Government have, no doubt, largely increased; but that comes from "War" and "Annexation." California sucks, this year, nearly four millions from the Treasury, which was not a part of the United States in Mr. Polk's administration. New Mexico has to be garrisoned with soldiers to preserve it from being overrun by the Indians. Texas, too, is very expensive all along the Rio Grande, and has to be lined with soldiers. Besides, over two millions, which in Mr. Polk's day did not appear as expenses for collecting the revenue, now figure in the expenses of the Government; the Law having been changed by the outgoing Congress, when Mr. Polk was President.—Then, again, we have hosts of "drawbacks," and duties illegally collected to refund, in consequence of Mr. Walker's wrongful Treasury Circulars, which were, in the winter of 1851, nullified by the Supreme Court. Mr. Dix, fair man! omits all notice of them, and quotes Mr. Borland, of Ark., as authority, who made so many blunders in his computations that he had to affix an "errata" to his own speech.

We venture to say that now, this session of Congress, if Mr. Senator Dix will take the trouble to compare the estimates for appropriations with the appropriations he will find that Congress has appropriated millions—yes, millions—more than the Administration asked for. We have three items in our eyes, this moment, of some magnitude; *first*, $30,000 for the enlargement of the Capitol; *second*, $700,000 for some Choctaw Treaty, (see Deficiency Bills;) *third*, $500,000 extra for the Collins steamers. We could go on, with a little trouble, and make up the millions, and shall take the trouble, if these few facts don't destroy Mr. Dix's value as authority. *Item*—$5,000 for Mr. Ritchie, and (?) yet unknown *douceur* to Boyd Hamilton the Printer.—*N. Y. Express.*

Light Houses, Boats, Buoys, &c.—In the Act making appropriations for Light Houses, Light Boats, Buoys, &c., recently passed by Congress, we discover the following for this State:

For Jones's fog bell to be placed near Bald Head light-house, at the entrance of Cape Fear river, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For a harbor light-house on the eastern point of Bourge banks, at the entrance of Beaufort harbor, five thousand dollars.

For two buoys to be placed in the mouth of Alligator river, in Albemarle sound, two hundred dollars.

For a buoy to be placed on the north-east end of Falker's shoal, in Croaton sound, eighty dollars.

For buoys to be placed in North river, in the county of Currituck, one hundred dollars.

For a first-class light-boat to be moored on Fryingpan shoal, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, to be built on the most approved plan and model, under the direction of a competent naval architect, and fitted with a life-boat, duplicate moorings, and fog-bell, the illuminating apparatus to be composed of large-sized parabolic reflectors and Argand lamps, to produce a light properly distinguished, thirty thousand dollars.

For four large buoys to mark the two channels over Fryingpan shoals, to be constructed and located under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, one thousand dollars.

For six hollow buoys for the waters of Cape Fear, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.—*Wilmington Herald.*

A Sign from Iowa.—We rejoice to see that the Iowa *Staats-Zeitung*, which has been published for the last four years at Dubuque as a Democratic paper, has withdrawn the names of Pierce and King from its columns, and raised the flag of Scott and Graham. The large gains of the Whig party at the recent election in that State, predicated upon the then late nomination of Scott, and the ardor with which the Whigs are entering into the canvass, with many encouraging signs from the numerous and intelligent German population in the State, leave us little room to doubt that we shall carry Iowa triumphantly for the Whig ticket. We warmly welcome the *Staats Zeitung* as a co-laborer in the good cause.

Gen. Pierce is for the Constitutional rights of the South—*as he understands them*;—so says an exchange paper. But how does he understand them? There's the rub. Does he think the Constitutional rights of the South require the annexation of Cuba as *free* or *slave* territory? Do the Constitutional rights of the South allow the people to carry their negroes from one State to another? What says Gen. Pierce in answer to these two vital questions? He, by his vote in Brooke's case, is in the negative to the last—and his whole party in New Hampshire, backed by the Van Buren's, are in the negative to the first.—*Rich. Whig.*

"Vote for no man who says slavery is an evil."—*Abram Venable at Goldsboro'.*

"I have no HESITATION in saying that I consider *Slavery* a SOCIAL and POLITICAL EVIL, and MOST SINCERELY WISH *it had no existence on the face of the earth!*"—*Pierce in the Senate. See Globe, 2d Session, 25th Congress.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, S[illegible] 9, 1852.

MR. EDITOR: It seems [illegible] of wonder to many that our [illegible] badly governed, and that we are [illegible] protected from the evils that [illegible]. Now it strikes me as being very [illegible] solution. Our officers, for the [illegible] are intelligent and efficient men, [illegible] do their duty in any sphere of [illegible] would lend them the aid of [illegible] proving look. But how [illegible] those who attempt to [illegible] ed? Are they sustained? [illegible] couraged? No; we will [illegible] disposition to neglect duty [illegible] of the officers altogether, [illegible] In a word, it has come to [illegible] *be elected* to office in our town, [illegible] *carry out the law.* The [illegible] popular deters all, and the [illegible] punished. Just look at [illegible] duty—how is it performed? [illegible] ever performed at all? [illegible] does a single man remain [illegible] o'clock; and previous to [illegible] most commonly spend the night [illegible] or in some saloon. I [illegible] man if this is not a fact. [illegible] they escape by this penalty [illegible] the fine. And is it right—[illegible] half the fines were imposed [illegible] that ought to be, we could [illegible] and effective Police. It [illegible] that we cannot obtain [illegible] I admit, at a paltry sum, [illegible] and we can do it—and [illegible] forthcoming—good [illegible]

Better to spend [illegible] thereby save *a property* [illegible] and that our losses [illegible] to be destroyed [illegible] will save much [illegible] great deal more in the [illegible] out from among us [illegible] here. If there is [illegible] condemn and punish [illegible] pend upon it, [illegible] fective in extinguishing [illegible] impress on the [illegible] courage our officers [illegible] duty, and not oppress [illegible] the discharge of [illegible] down rowdyism [illegible] cially among [illegible] us have a Police [illegible] we will be rid of [illegible] trouble.

A CITIZEN.

CAMPAIGN [illegible]

"We *shall* publish [illegible] in a cheap pamphlet [illegible] it by no means the [illegible] documents for the [illegible]

N. Y. Tribune.

So it seems, that [illegible] ated other Pierce [illegible] circulating all sorts [illegible] to make the people [illegible] Scott is *pro-slavery* [illegible] *Abolitionists*, their [illegible] the New York Evening [illegible] which is known [illegible] tile to the South, [illegible] equal activity, at the [illegible] phlets as the speech of [illegible] NER in the United [illegible] speech in which the [illegible] is opposed at all points, [illegible] *State Law* denounced [illegible] ified terms. Of this [illegible] the ardent admirer and [illegible] will be seen in the [illegible] be published at the [illegible] in a cheap pamphlet [illegible] portant document for the [illegible] People of the South. [illegible] *Pierce* was the *pet* of the [illegible] *Abolitionists*, or *king of them!* [illegible] of the most influential of the [illegible] presses hard at work for [illegible] one of the means thought [illegible] that one is to circulate [illegible] WILMOT PROVISO speech [illegible] Charles Sumner's! And, [illegible] Democratic papers are [illegible] their might to persuade [illegible] that Scott and the Abolitionists [illegible] North are in league together [illegible] *Pierce* and *they* are [illegible] Can it be possible that, with [illegible] light which is poured upon [illegible] mind, showing the [illegible] between the *Democratic* [illegible] *fanatics*, the South can be [illegible] bamboozled as to believe that [illegible] better friend of hers than WINFIELD SCOTT? Can she think [illegible] circumstances of Pierce's [illegible] by such men as Van Buren, [illegible] Wilmot, &c., &c., and by [illegible] the Evening Post, Albany [illegible] land Plaindealer and others? Can [illegible] brought to *suspect*, even, that [illegible] born and raised in the [illegible] whose election is *thus* advocated [illegible] worthy of her favor and confidence [illegible] one born and reared in her [illegible] We cannot think it.—*Ed. Intel.*

Delusion.—There are certain [illegible] the South who, notwithstanding [illegible] dences to the contrary which [illegible] seen if every direction, [illegible] will, if elected, be completely [illegible] control and guidance of Seward. [illegible] not perceive what they can possibly [illegible] such an assertion—for even if it were [illegible] sible that our candidate could [illegible] such dominion, we should like [illegible] whether there is not an equal [illegible] between the *Democratic* [illegible] Pierce being, if elected, as completely [illegible] der the influence of the *Free Soil* [illegible] obligations will be just as [illegible] Free Soilers of New York [illegible] that State, if he gets it, as Scott [illegible] to Seward, and we have seen in [illegible] a certain very sound adage, viz:—"Like causes produce like effects."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Yellow Fever in Charleston.—The Yellow Fever has recently broken out in Charleston, and up to the 4th inst. there had been 13 deaths reported.

In Rockport a few mornings [illegible] fisherman named David Babson, [illegible] hundred barrels of mackerel, worth [illegible] hundred dollars, in one seine, and [illegible] haul. These were all No. 1, [illegible] and of an unusually excellent order. [illegible] is believed to be the largest haul ever made [illegible] in the vicinity. The water [illegible] be discerned, was alive with [illegible]

Bangor Whig & Ch.

The New Hampshire Patriot says [illegible] Gen. Pierce "is certainly a rising man. [illegible] He may be a rising man now, but [illegible] he was a falling one in Mexico.—*Ed.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Europa arrived at New York on Friday with Liverpool dates to the [illegible]. It is reported that Mr. [illegible] among her passengers.

The news generally is devoid of interest. There is no quotable change in the Corn and Flour had slightly declin[illegible] a dull market. The re[illegible] in the agricultural dis[illegible] and Scotland were high[illegible] and in Ireland the potato [illegible] arrested.

The letter of Mr. Webster concerning [illegible] had excited much un[illegible] in the English newspa[illegible] that the Islands be[illegible] and that the revenue derived [illegible] be appropriated to liqui[illegible] of English bondholders.—[illegible] satisfactory evidence has [illegible] that the Lobos Islands were [illegible] King of Spain in 1735, [illegible] in a map published at Mad[illegible]

France and other parts of the [illegible] there is no intelligence worth [illegible]

Meeting in Statesville.—From [illegible] we have received inform[illegible] Whigs of Iredell are making [illegible] to entertain the Delegi[illegible] Mass Meeting in Statesville, on [illegible]

The Committee of Arrangements have [illegible] Messrs. Jones and Gen. Cullom, of [illegible] Gen. Graham, Gov. More[illegible] N. Boylen, Hon. A. Mitchell, [illegible] Shepherd and the Hon. Messrs. [illegible] Manly, Outlaw, Docke[illegible] M. C. also H. W. Miller, [illegible] John Kerr, Gen. Young, [illegible] Col. B. S. Gaither, [illegible] N. W. Woodfin, Gen. [illegible] John A. Lillington, and [illegible] orators of the State.

The ball will open on Thursday [illegible] with speeches and a torch-[illegible] and a sumptuous Barbe[illegible]—*Salisbury Watchman.*

—The Union has repeatedly [illegible] and even averred that Mr. [illegible] indifferent to the success of the [illegible] in the approaching Presi[illegible]. These suggestions are [illegible] of alienating the friends [illegible] from the support of Gen.

[illegible] and uncontrolled repo[illegible] may begin to be believed [illegible] who invent and circulate it. [illegible] this occasion, therefore, to say [illegible] in the country is more earnest[illegible] ardently desirous of the triumph of [illegible] and the Whig candidates at the [illegible] election than Mr. Fillmore.—[illegible] has been abundantly satisfied [illegible] success of his policy of peace, and [illegible] by the conventions of both [illegible] parties. Beyond this, no new [illegible] could add to the pleasant recollec[illegible] of opportunities conscientiously em[illegible] to preserve the peace and augment [illegible] prosperity of his country.

Washington Republic.

Only State elections to be held [illegible] the present month are those of [illegible] Wisconsin. Maine on the 13th [illegible] Governor, Congressmen, and mem[illegible] the State Legislature. Wisconsin [illegible] elects Justices of the Supreme [illegible] tribunal established by the last [illegible] and other State officers.

[illegible] elections in the great States [illegible] Pennsylvania and Ohio will come off [illegible] week of October. In each [illegible] Supreme Judge and Member of [illegible] Public Works are to be [illegible] as Members of Congress in [illegible] district, and county officers.

Pennsylvania.—We cut the [illegible] in the Harrisburg (Pa.) State [illegible] is the right kind of talk:

"BREAKS THE MORNING."

"Our sky is bright, our hearts are light, [illegible] pleasants we unite."

[illegible] progresses gloriously. [illegible] last week immense Scott Mass [illegible] have been held in Perry, Mifflin, [illegible] Fulton, Berks, Bel[illegible] counties in the State, at [illegible] greatest enthusiasm was [illegible] The people are fully aroused! [illegible] 1840 and 1848 is abroad in [illegible] the Locofocos cannot suc[illegible] the current of popular en[illegible] is rapidly bearing Gen. [illegible] Presidential chair. Pennsyl[illegible] will deserted the scar-cov[illegible] and Heroes who have [illegible] battles and success[illegible] ing in every contest with [illegible] The Electoral vote of the [illegible] will be given to Gen. Scott, [illegible] Jackson, and Harrison and [illegible] elections of this glorious [illegible] gladly evident as if written [illegible] with a system of sun[illegible] ing hear of Democrats [illegible] among the foul party," [illegible] themselves under the Scott [illegible]

[illegible] Gazette remarks that [illegible] distinguished men of this [illegible] had occasion to speak [illegible] when he was not a candi[illegible] of President, have paid [illegible] compliments for his worth [illegible] there was no political [illegible] men of all parties were [illegible] that the country ought [illegible] him for what he has done. [illegible] the newspapers the sen[illegible] most opposed to Gen. [illegible] him in the loftiest terms. [illegible] fact of his being a candi[illegible] his acknowledged merits? [illegible] question?

[illegible] Times, the leading Dem[illegible] in Connecticut, which is now [illegible] candidate without pause [illegible] of him in 1848 as the [illegible] Mexican war. After [illegible] parage General Taylor [illegible] it said:

[illegible] and gratitude, at least let [illegible] under have what his bat[illegible] his country—PEACE. It [illegible] in any man to dishonor [illegible] of a veteran chief whose [illegible] spent in the service of his [illegible] who has contributed as much [illegible] and aggrandizement as any [illegible]

Boston Courier says that well-in[illegible] masters of vessels and [illegible] from the island of Cuba, [illegible] of the opinion that [illegible] revolutionary feeling among [illegible] residents on that island.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Electors:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.
District No. 1. GEORGE W. BAXTER.
" " 2.
" " 3. JOHN W. CAMERON.
" " 4. RALPH GORRELL.
" " 5. HENRY K. NASH.
" " 6. M. W. RANSOM.
" " 7. JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 8. E. B. SATTERTHWAITE.
" " 9. DAVID A. BARNES.

"Gen. Scott commenced his military career by a misfortune much worse than anything that has been charged against Gen. Pierce. He was defeated in the battle of Queenstown, and surrendered himself and his whole army amounting to 7610 men, prisoners of war to a British force estimated at eight hundred."
North Carolinian, Aug. 14, 1852.

We publish the above statement of the North Carolinian in the same conspicuous manner, and upon precisely the same principle, that that paper publishes an extract from the Observer of April 27, 1852. And we intend to keep it there as long as the extract from the Observer is so published.

The number of men actually surrendered by Gen. Scott on the occasion referred to by the Carolinian, was 2963, instead of 7610. A small *mistake!*

Meeting of the Club.

The Regular Meeting of the Scott and Graham Club will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday Evening next, September 15.

THE CAMPAIGN.—Henry W. Miller, Esq. will address the Whigs of Chatham at Pittsborough on Tuesday next, the 21st inst. He will attend the Whig mass meeting at Hillsborough on the 17th instant, and that at Worsaw on the 25th instant.

Gen. John Whitlow, Elector for this District, and W. H. Haigh Esq. will address the people of Scotts mat Westbrooks, on Friday next.

WHIG CONVENTION.—The District Convention for the 3d Congressional District met at Albemarle on Monday the 6th inst. John W. Cameron, Esq. of Rockingham was unanimously chosen the Candidate for Elector; and Messrs. S. H. Walkup of Union, Andrew Hyde, of Gaston, R. A. Caldwell of Anson, James M. McCorkle, of Stanly, E. F. D. McRee, of Cabarrus, Dr. J. M. Worth, of Montgomery, A. F. Brevard, of Lincoln, Dr. Charles Chalmers, of Moore, V. C. Barringer, of Mecklenburg, were appointed Assistant Electors.

The Convention recommended the Whigs of the 3d District to hold a Mass Meeting at Centre, Stanly county, on the first Monday in October.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.—Extract from a letter to the Editors:

"We had an exciting time at Oxford Court this week. Messrs. Venable and Miller had a discussion on Tuesday. Monday night, John H. Bryan, Esq. and Miller made speeches before the Club. On Tuesday night, Kerr made a rousing up speech before the Club. He will speak wherever he can.

"The Whigs of Granville are fully aroused. No faltering—no dissatisfaction.—They give a grand mass meeting and barbecue at Henderson about the first of next month, and I have no doubt it will be a grand affair. I think our friends are beginning to do their duty. Keep the ball moving."

The North Carolinian is in great trouble, because by publishing at the head of our columns an extract from that paper we "grossly misrepresent it." It alleges that it has corrected the statement. Well, so it did after a fashion; *but the correction was just as far from the truth as the original statement.* So we stated at the time, and our statement has not been denied by the Carolinian.

Moreover, the Carolinian's *correction* admitted that the original statement was published in that paper as a fact, when it was not only *not* known to be true, *but when its truth was actually doubted by the proof-reader!* The explanation is worse than the *blunder.*

Whilst upon the subject, we would advise the Carolinian to recollect that at the head of its columns is a "gross misrepresentation" of this paper. For, though an extract from the Observer, it is an extract made upon the plan of the Atheist, who, omitting the words "The fool hath said in his heart," proves by the Bible that there is no Supreme Being.

The Goldsborough Republican *insinuates* that Chase, Hale and Sumner are not Democrats. Two of them, Chase and Hale, have acted with the Locofoco party all their lives, and have repeatedly been sent to Congress by that party. Mr. Sumner is now a Senator representing the Locofocos of Massachusetts, who united with the abolitionists and sent him there.

The Republican denies that Mr. Dodge voted for Sumner's motion to repeal the fugitive law. Possibly the Republican may be right, though we think it is wrong. But it is a matter of very little consequence. For, if the Republican will refer to page 1630, Appendix to Cong. Globe, it will find that Mr. Dodge voted *against* the passage of the Fugitive Bill, which is as good an illustration of the point sought to be made as the other.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

I have been too closely engaged, this week, in attending the "Trade Sale" of Books, to write any thing for my friends the readers of the Observer. This Trade Sale brings together hundreds of Booksellers, from all parts of the Union, and an immense number of Books is disposed of. The sales begin every morning at 8, and continue till 11 or 12 at night. This one will last two weeks—too long for human patience to endure it.

The last terrible accident on the North River has put an extinguisher on all confidence in Steamboat travelling at the North. People are taking to the rail roads as more secure. I went up on the Reindeer only a few days before her explosion; and at the time of that awful occurrence a party of three ladies and two gentlemen from the vicinity of Fayetteville were on board, and had just left the dining room, where all who remained were killed. A narrow and Providential escape. They inform me that no tongue can tell the agony of the scene that ensued, from the groans of the dying, and the lamentations of the surviving friends.

I have heard with deep regret, that the Hon. W. H. Haywood, who recently came to Philadelphia for medical advice, has returned home without one hope of a recovery. I have always differed in politics from Mr. Haywood, but have had occasion frequently to give him credit for a patriotic devotion to his native State, which, so coupled by his acknowledged talents and energy, has made him a useful citizen and legislator. I deeply regret that such a man should be called away in the maturity of his intellect, and in what so lately appeared to be robust health.

I learn here that the friends of Scott and Graham are altogether confident of carrying this State. So may it be. It is evident that the prospects are brightening. I expect to see that the Whigs of North Carolina are doing their duty. The number of mass meetings, public discussions, &c., look like a spirit that will triumph in November.

"GIVE US PIERCE, AND WE WILL GIVE YOU CUBA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS."—So say the Cumberland Democracy and the Little Illinois Giant. But *how* will you give them to us? That is a question in which the Southern people have some little interest, and we should like to have it answered. Will you give them to us as free States or slave States; with wars for conquest, or without; with a renewal of all the sectional agitation finally settled by the Compromise of 1850; without by whipping Spain, England and Cuba "some wood morning before breakfast," or by expending hundreds of millions as in the Mexican war; with peace to the country or by a storm which can only end in the dissolution of the Union?

The annexation of Texas, and the war with Mexico growing out of it, were not only expensive operations, brought upon the country by the Democracy, but actions which came very near destroying the Union. The same issues will arise if Cuba is annexed. For though the Northern and Southern Democracy may unite in the plundering, after the plundering comes the edivision of the spoils."

Pierce may give us Cuba; but how?—Why the New Hampshire democracy and Gen. Pierce are thoroughly committed against the admission of any more slave territory. Will the conservative people of the South consent to spend their treasure and sacrifice the lives of many of their citizens in an unlawful war for conquest, which will not enrich them, but add still more to the vast and increasing anti-slavery interest?

GEN. CASS.—The Democracy nowadays do not consider Gen. Cass sworth the powder and shot it would take to kill him." In his speech here last week, Mr. Shepherd denounced him as "unsound" and as a "dodger" on the fugitive slave law.—Mr. Shepherd's denunciation of General Cass would have come with much better grace before the Baltimore Convention met. Gen. Cass has done nothing wrong since that Convention adjourned; his sins were committed before its meeting. Yet up to *his failure to get the nomination*, he was upheld as a model of a Northern man with Southern feelings. In the Convention he received the support of a large plurality, and had he been nominated, the Locofoco press in this State was pledged, we believe without exception, to his support.

A pretty commentary this upon the sincerity of the party. *Before* the nomination of Pierce, Cass was all right upon the Southern question; after it, he is all wrong. Before the nomination of Scott, Fillmore was all wrong; after it, his praises are sounded by every Locofoco orator in the land.

"The present campaign presents a feature which has not been presented before since the days of Andrew Jackson—the thorough union and organization of the whole democratic party of the confederacy. That which renders this Union more remarkable and more auspicious for the South, is the fact, that it is upon a platform embracing what a *national* democratic platform never before embraced—a positive and emphatic annunciation of the States Rights doctrines of '98 and '99."
Richmond Enquirer.

A pretty subject for congratulation truly! "The States Rights doctrines of '98 and '99" affirm the right of a State to nullify a law, thereby admitting the right of a free State to nullify the fugitive slave law! And *deny* the right of Congress to pass such a law as the fugitive slave law is!

ADVANTAGES OF PLANK ROADS.—We noticed in market on Friday last, 36 bales of cotton belonging to Col. Richardson of Moore. Thirty bales were brought by two wagons.

"WHO BACKED OUT SCOTT?—OLD HICKORY"!—So said one of the transparencies in the Locofoco procession on Tuesday last, for which the leaders here are responsible. Is the charge true? History flatly contradicts it. The facts of the case are, that Gen. Scott in conversation pronounced an order of Gen. Jackson to be "mutinous in its tendency." Gen. Jackson wrote to Gen. Scott inquiring if he had used such language, and *Gen. Scott replied that he had.* A second letter from Gen. Jackson, (the substance of which, with the two already mentioned we have heretofore published) contained no challenge from Gen. Jackson, but offered to meet Scott, if the latter chose to challenge him! Gen. Scott had no cause to do so, (for if anybody had been insulted, General Jackson was the man,) and of course did not do so. So the matter dropped.

About five years after the correspondence alluded to, Gen. Scott and Gen. Jackson were both in Washington, when a reconciliation took place between them alike honorable to both. There had been a rumor, no doubt groundless, that Gen. Jackson would, on meeting Gen. Scott, offer him some sort of indignity. When, therefore, they had been six days together at Washington, and often in the Capitol, in 1823, the following letter was written:

"SCOTT TO JACKSON."

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1823.

SIR—One portion of the American community has long attributed to you the most distinguished magnanimity, and the other portion the greatest desperation in your sentiments—am I to conclude that both are equally in error? I allude to circumstances which have transpired between us, and which need not here be recapitulated; and to the fact that I have now been six days in your immediate vicinity without having attracted your notice. As this is the first time in my life that I have been within a hundred miles of you, and as it is barely possible that you may be ignorant of my presence, *I beg leave to state that I shall not leave the District before the morning of the* 14*th inst.*

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"WINFIELD SCOTT.

"The Hon. Gen. A. Jackson, Senator, &c.

To this letter Gen. Jackson returned the following answer:

"JACKSON TO SCOTT."

DECEMBER 11, 1823.

Sir—Your letter of to-day has been received. Whether the world are correct or in error, as regards my magnanimity, is for the world to decide. I am satisfied of one fact: that when you shall know me better, you will not be disposed to harbor the opinion that anything like desperation in resentment," attaches to me.

Your letter is ambiguous; but, concluding from occurrences heretofore, that it was written with friendly views, I take the liberty of saying to you, that whenever you shall feel disposed to meet me on friendly terms, that disposition will not be met by any other than a correspondent feeling on my part.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

GEN. W. SCOTT.

We have italicised the concluding portion of Gen. Scott's letter which shows very plainly that he was not the person backed out.

A reconciliation was the result of this correspondence, and nothing more was heard of the matter until now, when it is supposed that a little party capital can be made out of it. How much, the result of the election in November will show.

The people of this country are not such fools as to believe that the man who in two years fought his way up from Captain to Major General of the Army, making every step of promotion upon a well fought battlefield, *is a coward.* They are not so ignorant as to believe, that the victorious General who marched from Vera Cruz to Mexico, contending alike with the enemy in front, and Polk's "fire in the rear," is *a poltroon!* The *Democrats* of the country will scarcely be convinced that Old Hickory himself would have sent General Scott, if he had been a coward, to quell nullification in South Carolina, and Indians in Florida. No! The leaders may denounce Winfield Scott, as "a fool," "a traitor," "a coward," "a rogue," as much as they please. But a grateful people will be apt to apply these epithets to those who use them against the old Hero.

THE PLATFORM.—The Delegates to the Locofoco National Convention from this section assert that the Platform was adopted in full Convention, amidst breathless attention, and with only two or three dissenting voices. The Evening Post, the leader in the Northern Section, says it was adopted in a time of the utmost confusion and when most of the members had gone. And to cap the climax, Mr. Yancey of Ala., the leader of the extreme Southern section of the party, declares, as we understand, that it was never adopted at all!

"When doctors differ" &c &c.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Jones's Creek, Anson; Peter Jones, P. M. Bennett's Cross Roads, Sampson; P. B. Troublefield, P. M.

VERMONT ELECTION.—Returns from most of the towns show the election of Whig Governor, Whig Legislature and Whig Congressmen.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Locofoco State Convention met last week, nominated candidates, eulogized Pierce and King and appointed an Electoral ticket. The Convention declared in favor of *coalition with the abolitionists*, whereupon, about one-fifth of the members withdrew *for effect.* They will all support the ticket.

LEGISLATIVE BUNGLING.—We have frequently called the attention of the public to the unintelligible language of many acts passed by State Legislature. A friend in a neighboring county writes us as follows:

"I would draw your attention as journalists and guardians of what is due from the representative to the constituent. I mean the bungling, unintelligible phraseology used in many of the public acts passed by late sessions of our Legislatures. Is not a committee on enrolled bills at each session appointed, and have they no duty to perform? Or do our representatives wittingly confirm the report of census-takers that one in seven of the inhabitants of North Carolina is not able to read and write? Or is it because a board of supervisors is to be created to superintend and correct legislative action? The committee on enrolled bills, from the circumstance of the appointment, should have something to do, and let the supervision be done by them. That the representatives of the people are illiterate, or incapable of writing correctly, at this day, is an opinion not to be entertained. The Mecklenburg Declaration gave the concluding pledge to the National one, and the legislative sessions of 1777, amidst war and its concomitants, gave a code of laws to the State in no ambiguous style; and surely our late and present representatives will not confess an inferiority in a knowledge of the English language. Let no board of control be created over the direct representatives, who ought to attend closely to the business for which they were elected."

A FEW FACTS.—In 1840, Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren were candidates for the Presidency. The Locofocos said that Harrison was an abolitionist and Van Buren more devoted to the South than Southern men. Just eight years afterwards the whole Locofoco party throughout the Country denounced Van Buren as the vilest abolitionist unhanged.

In 1844, Henry Clay and J. K. Polk were the candidates. The Locofocos played the same game. How did it turn out? Why, Polk a Southern man signed a bill containing the Wilmot Proviso!

In 1848, Taylor and Fillmore, and Cass and Butler.

No one has forgotten the abuse heaped upon Mr. Fillmore as an abolitionist, and the praises lavished upon Gen. Cass as an ultra Southern man. How is it now? The Locofoco party at the South denounces Cass as an abolitionist and lauds Fillmore as a Patriot!

These are significant facts. The people have been deceived by the Locofocos and their candidates for 12 years past, according to their own account. By the Whigs, never. Let the people look to it that they are not cheated again by the party which represents a New Hampshire FreeSoiler to be more devoted to the South than Gen. Scott.

MASS MEETING.—The Whigs of the 8th Congressional District will hold a mass meeting at Washington, Beaufort county, on the 22d inst.

MR. WEBSTER.—We notice that the Carolinian and other Locofoco papers publish from the Pennsylvanian and the Springfield Republican, a statement that Mr. Webster had told Mr. Banks, Locofoco-Abolitionist of Mass., that he would rather Massachusetts should go for Pierce than for Scott.

The Boston Atlas publishes the following letter from Mr. Banks:

To the Editor of the Boston Atlas:

SIR: I beg permission to say that Mr. Webster did not make to me the declaration attributed to him by the Springfield Republican, in the paragraph in which my name was mentioned, and which was copied into your paper of this day.

Your ob't. servant,
N. P. BANKS, Jr.

Wednesday evening, Sept. 1st.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.

The Courier of this morning says that Mr. Webster's health has somewhat improved, and that he expects to have it restored perfectly in a few days.

The Courier also denies the rumor which has recently been circulated that Mr. Webster is about publishing an address or letter to his friends urging them to refrain from using his name as an independent candidate for the Presidency. It further says that his friends have not solicited his advice and he will hardly volunteer it.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

Burning of the Steamer Reindeer.—The steamer Reindeer, whilst lying at the dock in Bristol, where she exploded a few days ago, was totally destroyed by fire at four o'clock this morning. The loss will be one hundred thousand dollars. She is supposed to have been designedly fired.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 31st ultimo, by R. C. Lee, Esq., EDWIN BLACKMAN, of Johnston county, to Miss MARY BIZZELL, of Sampson.

DIED,

In this county, on the 25th ult., GILLESPIE McDUGALD, infant son of Patrick and Hepsie Henry, aged two months. Sleep, sweet babe. *Com.*

In the vicinity of Prospect Hall, Bladen Co., on the 19th ult., Mr. DUGALD McFADYEN, youngest son of the late John and his yet surviving widow, Mary McFadyen, in the 18th year of his age. In the character and common deportment of this young man, every thing of worth and amiability was truly exemplified.—He was the fourth surviving son, and leaves to deplore their irreparable loss a widowed mother and two brothers, who ministered to him on his dying bed—one brother in the Southwest, in parts unknown. The deceased was raised in Moore county, on Governor's Creek, but for the last twelve months a resident of Bladen.—*Com. Wil. Herald and Carolinian please copy.*

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., Mrs. HESTER STANLEY, aged 82 years.

At Greeneville, Tennessee, on the 3d ultimo, Dr. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, aged about 60 years. The deceased was a native of Surry county, N. C., and son of Col. Williams, a distinguished Whig of the Revolution.

CORN SHELLERS and STRAW CUTTERS, For sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
September 13, 1852. 25tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 10—Str Chatham, with goods for Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, H L Myrover & Co, J & B G Worth, G Womack, J M Worth, N A Cameron, C D Nixon, Hall & Spencer, J Miller, R Green, Stedman & Horne, Anderson & Ijams, J McInnis, Murchison, Reid & Co, Smith, Clark & Swaim, J Worth, N Gibson, Porter & Ogden, Maxwell & Horah, W S Pemberton, D McNeill, Kenedy, Ritchie & Co, O H Dockery, J Utley, B Bailey & Co, Howe & Wilson, J H & J Martine, N Climer, J Newlin & Son.

April 10—Steamer Southerner, with goods for S J Hinsdale, Cook & Johnson, W W Cole, J M Beasley, Boner & Crist, Moss & Harris, John A Banks, Lawrence & Troy, N Sikes, E W Willkings, Cook & Taylor, Hall & Sackett, F D Breece, Jones & Nicholson, Jones & Barbee, S Boon, B Little, Brown, Fraley & Co, A Johnson & Co, McDonald & Whaley, Charles A McMillan.

Sept 11—Steamer Gov Graham, with General McRae in tow, and goods for Earnhardt Adderton & Co, W Smith, Murchison, Reid & Co, E L & T H Pemberton, N Gibson, Jenkins & Roberts, Stedman & Horne, J C Poe, A S Horney, A G Headen, N P Liles, J Miller, Freeman & Ross, A H Marsh & Son, B Baily & Co, J W S Crowson, E Fuller, N M Gardner, J D Williams, Anderson & Ijams, H L Myrover & Co, Porter & Ogden, G C Mendenhall, J M Worth, G W Williams, J McInnis, F L Gorrell, J & B G Worth, C D Nixon, G Womack, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, Smith, Clark & Swain, Kennedy, Richie & Co, Maxwell & Horah, P Thurston, R Sterling, Dr F J Kron, J Worth, R Green, R J Steele, King & Hege, Allertson & Elliott, Lash & Moore.

Sept 12—Steamer Evergreen, with fighter H Clay in tow, and goods for W J McDiarmid, W Draughon, W Murphy, Lash & Bro, H Branson & Son, J Utley, J C Thomson, A W Steel, S H Steel, T W Haynes, J Murphy, A Graham, Jas Kyle, J Fraley, W Prior, N A Cameron, W McIntyre, Jona Evans, King & Hege, Beaver Ck Co, J H & J Martine, Moss & Harris, Cook & Taylor, H Brown, F & H Fries, Thomas, Worth & Thomas, E J Hale & Son, Boner & Crist.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 8—Brig Carbon from Boston; Schr Jonna Smith from New York. 9—Brigs Francis Jane and Oliver from New York; Schrs Julia from Philadelphia, Maine from New York; Barque Peri from Newport. 10—Schrs Harvest from Boston; Chas Mids from Charleston.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	13	14
BEESWAX—	23	25
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	14	
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	9¼	
Prime,	9¼	
Fair,	9	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	14	
Dundee,	13	
Burlaps,	10	
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6½	
Osnaburgs,	9½	
FEATHERS—	35	
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 50	
Fine,	4 25	
Scratched,	4	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	75	80
Wheat,	80	85
Oats,	35	40
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Sweden, common bar,	5	
Ditto, swie,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba	24	
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 65	
Alum, (do.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		60
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	30	35
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2 12	2 50
French Brandy,	2 12	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2½	2½
10 x 12,		2½
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—No change worthy of notice.

Cotton.—Sales continue to range about the same as last week.

Domestic Spirits.—A few loads of new Brandy has made its appearance in market, and sells at 37 to 42 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has declined, and Soft sells at 2 60. Spirits 37½ to 38. Bacon dull, hams 13½ to 14, log round 13, sides 10½ to 11, shoulders 9 to 9½. Lard 12 to 14. Corn dull. Fayetteville Flour 4 95 to 5 00. Timber—four rafts sold, 3 at $5 and 1 at $6.

At New York, cotton dull. Southern Flour 4 50.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an Order made at September Term, 1852, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber will sell on Thursday the 14th day of October next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, three likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of John Ray, dec'd, for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of said estate.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

DUNCAN SHAW, Commissioner.
Sept. 9, 1852. 25*ts

NOTICE.

ON Friday, the 1st day of October next, I will sell to the highest bidder, Seven Hundred and Forty Acres of LAND, situated in Robeson County, three miles above Davis's Bridge, on Big Rockfish Creek, and on both sides of the Fayetteville and Cheraw stage road. Persons engaged in Timber and Turpentine business would do well to give this notice consideration, as a bargain will be given, and the land sold without reserve.

The sale to take place on the premises.

ARCH'D J. CURRIE.
September 10, 1852. 25*6t

James Banks, Esq., Whig

Assistant Elector, has consented to address the people of Robeson county, at Red Springs, on Friday the 24th inst., and at Floral College on Saturday the 25th.

Sept. 2, 1852.

F. & W. PLANK ROAD.

THE Stockholders are informed that the wants of the Company now require that the balances due on their Stock be paid up as soon as it can conveniently be done. It is required that on the 1st Oct. all the Stock be so reduced that only 37½ cents on the dollar remain unpaid on that day. Stockholders will make payments accordingly.

The Company has never wanted the money before this time, but the Road is progressing to completion to Salem, and it is wanted now.

By order of the Board.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clk.
Sept. 13, 1852. 25tl0

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 20th instant, the House and Lot on the North side of Bow Street, at present occupied by Dr. J. T. Gilliam.

Terms made known at sale.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Anct'r.
Sept. 11, 1852. 25-ts

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
60 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Ginny Cloth,
45 coils Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
46 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFFG Powder.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,
Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Suds, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 13, 1852. 25tf

10 BARRELS Extra family Syrup.
6 do. Glue for Distillers.
6000 barrel bungs. For sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
September 13, 1852. 25tf

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, consisting in part of the following articles,

Sugars, Coffee, Syrup,
Black and Green Teas,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Shoes and Boots,
Hats and Caps,
Blankets for Overcoats,
Negro Blankets and Kerseys,
Cutlery of all kinds,
Rope and Bagging,
3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon,

Which we will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Sept. 13, 1852. 25tf

Catgut and Whalebone Whips,

a genuine article, (warranted,) Just received from New York, by
McDONALD & WHALEY.
Sept. 10, 1852. 25-4w

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of BRUCE & McNEILL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. C. Bruce alone is authorized to collect and settle the accounts and matters of every description of the firm.

S. C. BRUCE.
A. H. McNEILL.

☞ The business will be carried on at the same place by S. C. BRUCE & CO.

Normal College, Randolph county, Sept. 6, 1852. } 1tpd

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

Francis Shenton,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held at Averasborough, on Wednesday the 22d inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of Cape Fear River, (between Fayetteville and Averasborough,) and of adopting some plan to remove the obstructions to navigation placed thereon.

All who feel interested are respectfully invited to attend, as a large meeting is necessary.

MANY CITIZENS.
Sept. 8, 1852. 25*2t

BOOK BINDERY.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.
Sept. 8, 1852. 24 6m

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber lost or mislaid about the first of August inst. a blank note Negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, endorsed by Alexander Murchison and Christopher Munroe. The public are cautioned not to trade for such note, as it was endorsed for renewal in Bank, and has been superseded by another note.

ARCH'D McDUGALD.
Sept. 6, 1852.

I think the note was dated 20th July 1852, and had the figuring $274 90 on the left hand margin near the bottom. 24-6t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly for an Act granting a charter of incorporation to the Trustees of the Laurinburgh High School, in Richmond county.

Richmond county, Sept. 7, 1852. 24-2t

NOTICE.

WE want to buy a few likely young FELLOWS, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 7, 1852. 24-3t

IREDELL'S REPORTS.

JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, and Vol. 7 Equity. Price $3 50 and $2. These are small volumes, in consequence of the Reporter making new arrangements for publishing.

Bound vols. exchanged for Nos. as usual.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 12, 1851.

NEW SCHOOL.

ON 15th September next, the subscriber will open a SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the room adjoining the house recently occupied by Mr. Chas. Montague.

JESSE P. SMITH.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1852. 21*4t

$25 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber, in May last, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains near Sparta, Tennessee, my negro man JULIUS. He is 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a copper complexion, and has lost some of his front teeth. I think he is aiming to make his way back to North Carolina, Chatham county, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward to any person who will take him up and confine him in any jail so that I get him again. Any person who may take him up can give me information by writing to me at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, or to Allen & Benn, Garton, N. C.

WILLIAM W. CLEMENTS.

11-*2m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*ypd

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable me to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

March 10, 1852. 73-tf

WASHINGTON *Livery Stables,*

Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.

Jan'y 31, 1852. 93*tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in August 1851, a Negro Girl named MILLY, belonging to the estate of Murdock D. Murphy, dec'd. The girl is of dark complexion, stout, and about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high.

She has relatives in Lumberton, about which place she may be lurking.

The above reward will be paid for her confinement in any Jail in the State, or for her delivery to the subscriber at Gillispolis.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Robeson county, Aug. 20, 1852. 19*3tpd

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE Fall Session will commence on Wednesday the 15th September. The College is thoroughly organized, Faculty full, and the entire expense for board, tuition, &c. $38 to $45 per Session of five months. The location is near the Plank Road, one hundred miles from Fayetteville.

B. CRAVEN, President.

August 27, 1852. 21*4t

JNO. M. ROSE, *Fayetteville, No. Ca.,*

WILL receive orders for "Page's" Circular Saw Steam Mills, or for the Mills separate from the Engine, to be propelled by other power—manufactured in Baltimore—the most popular and best Mills now in use.

ALSO—

As Agent for another establishment, will receive orders for Steam Engines of all sizes and for all purposes—the complete cut and wrought Iron work, for up and down Saw Mills;—Grist Mills complete, including French Burr Stones, frame Hopper, Spindles, &c.;—in fact, every thing manufactured in the most extensive Machine Shops.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1852. 92-tf

FALL GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING our usual supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy *Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.*

In addition to our usual variety, we also offer a large stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Consisting of

Coats, Over-coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, &c.

All of which we are disposed to sell at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to examine our stock.

R. & E. J. LILLY.

August 27, 1852. 21*6t

☞ Those of our customers having Notes or Accounts of long standing will please call and settle.

GUANO.

BEST quality Peruvian GUANO, just received and for sale by

RAY & PEARCE.

Sept. 6, 1852. 23*2t

READ THIS!

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale the place on which he now lives, containing 558 acres, situated near the Red Springs, in Robeson county.—About 100 acres are under cultivation, and produce well. The society is unsurpassed for morality, and a good School at the Red Springs will soon be in operation, which is within a mile; and the School is expected to be permanent. A further description of the land is unnecessary, as it is presumed any person desirous of purchasing will examine for themselves. Terms favorable.

NATHANIEL McDOUGALD.

Red Springs P. O., Robeson Co., N. C.

August 31, 1852. 23-3t

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NOTICE.

AT August Term, 1852, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson county, the undersigned obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Nancy McNeill, deceased, and would hereby give general notice to all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MALCOM C. McNEILL, Adm'r.

August 23, 1852. 23-3t

Watches and Jewelry.

At J. M. BEASLEY'S

New Jeweler's Store,

ON HAY STREET, NEAR THE MARKET,

May be found quite a rich variety of

Watches and Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Military Goods, Surveyors' Compasses, Guns and Pistols, Pocket & Table Cutlery, Clocks, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Music Boxes, &c. &c.

August 28, 1852. 21-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting of a full assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery & Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

August 30, 1852. 21tf

STEWART'S SYRUP,

SUPERIOR Bay Water,
Yeast Powders,
Cooking Extracts,

For sale by, H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 26. 20-tf

PETER P. JOHNSON

HAS just received from New York, the largest and best selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

That he ever offered for sale; all of which will be sold at the lowest market price. His friends and all who wish to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

50 BAGS COFFEE,
10 hhds. SUGAR,
Just received and for sale by
P. P. JOHNSON.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

WE are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 25, 1852. 20tf

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Term in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER next.

Terms as heretofore.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

August 31, 1852. 20-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at EOSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto, and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages. Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.

W. H. HARDIN.

Aug. 30, 1852. 21

Head Quarters 54th Regiment N. C. Militia,

SUMMERVILLE, August 23d, 1852.

IN pursuance of an order of Maj. Gen'l John Winslow, dated 11th inst., the OFFICERS of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Summerville Hotel, on Saturday the 18th day of September 1852, for the purpose of holding an Election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brig. Gen. W. D. Dowd.

A. D. McLEAN,
21tE] Col. 54th Reg. N. C. Militia.

Head Quarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia,

FAYETTEVILLE, 23d August, 1852.

IN pursuance of an order of Maj. Gen. John Winslow, dated 11th inst., the Officers of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 18th day of Sept. 1852, for the purpose of holding an Election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brig. Gen. W. D. Dowd.

ELIJAH FULLER,
21tE Lt. Col. 33d Reg. N. C. Militia.

10 TONS Swedes IRON, assorted sizes, for sale by
P. P. JOHNSON.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

N. B. STARBUCK, *Troy, New York,*

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDWD LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 21tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849 50 tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

C. W. ANDREWS, Dealer in Stoves,

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN

TIN WARE.

Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 5 to 11 inches from Rim to Rim. ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES,** of the most approved patterns, some of them very large, for hotel and plantation use. Tag" Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS.

South East corner Market Square.

May 15, 1852. 94-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

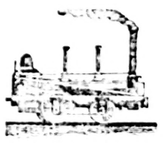
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

[J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 84-tf



REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH TICKETS between Wilmington, N. C. and Richmond, Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Offices of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. B. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and can guarantee getting pay rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arrangements with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

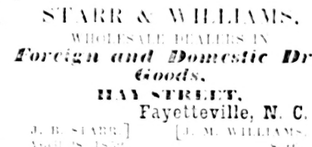
AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf



STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock, P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

April 26, 1852. 85-tf

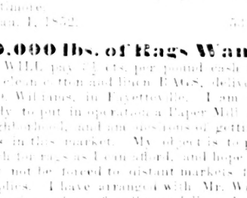
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.

Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 43 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

NOTICE.

WE will buy any lots of Spirits Turpentine offered in this market, and will receive and ship for distillers to New York or elsewhere, affording the usual shipping facilities.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 3, 1852. 96tf-

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, *Wilmington, N. C.*

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

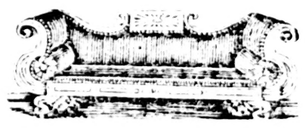
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

BROWN & DeROSSET, *New York,* DeROSSET & BROWN, *Wilmington, N. C.,* COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. POTTS BROWN.
ARMAND J. DeROSSET, Jr.
R. F. BROWN.

CASH advances will be made on consignment of Produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to the New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.

March 22, 1852. 76-6m



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, make his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. H. & E. F. Murphy is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to call at E. F. Murphy's, and settle before the 15th of February next, and thereby save cost. And those having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately.

J. W. MURPHY,
E. F. MURPHY.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 60tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

P. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, &c., to the undersigned or country produce to them either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give perfect satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Jackson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES: John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

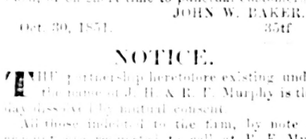
Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

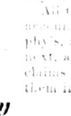
Land Warrants Wanted.

THE highest Cash prices paid for any number of Land Warrants, for a Northern concern.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1852. 82tf





The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Want of Money!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE,* two miles from the *Market,* on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

TO HIRE,

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 13 years old. Apply to H. BRANSON & SON.

May 3, 1852. 87tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, *Commission & Forwarding Merchant,* Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land is offered for sale, containing 220 acres, lying 3¼ miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out houses, well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. G. McDuffie in Fayetteville, or to Jas. R. McDuffie on the premises, for particulars.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

DISSOLUTION.

☞ The firm of Arey, Shemwell & Co., heretofore existing, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All demands against said firm will be paid by P. Shemwell, at the old stand; and all persons indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment to P. Shemwell, who alone is duly authorised to settle the same.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
JAS. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, June 26, 1852. 3tf

☞ P. Shemwell will continue the Dry Goods business at the old stand of Arey, Shemwell & Co., where he will be pleased to see all who will favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors from the public, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain a share of public patronage.

P. SHEMWELL.

Spring Goods---1852.

JAMES KYLE

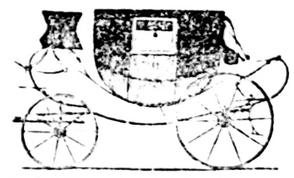
IS NOW RECEIVING ABOUT

250 Packages of DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased for CASH, will be offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers, either by wholesale or retail.

☞ Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10, of the best that is manufactured.

March 22, 1852. 75tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain as his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,

8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.

Also, nearly finished,

10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

10 BARRELS GLUE

FOR Sale by
BRANSON & SON.

August 9. 15-tf

STAGE leaves WARSAW daily on the arrival of the cars, say 10 o'clock a. m., and arrives in Fayetteville at 9 p. m.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

April 12, 1852. 81tf

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

NORTON'S Elements of Scientific Agriculture; Dana on Manures; American Muck Book; Youatt on the Pig; Cole's American Fruit Book; Thomas's Fruit Culturist; Family Kitchen Gardener, by Buist; Dana's Muck Manual; Allen's American Farm Book; Richardson on the Bee; Ditto on the Hog; the American Rose Culturist; Allen's Rural Architecture; Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America; Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; Farmer's Treasure, by Falkner; Miner's Am. Bee Keeper's Manual; Youatt and Martin on Cattle; Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener; Wheeler's Rural Homes; Stewart's Stable Economy; Hinds' Farrier; Mason's Farrier; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 14, 1852.

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

That POLISH! how it Shines!

10,000 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

This Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67-6m

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago, by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union Streets, Philadelphia.

READ—YOUTH AND MANHOOD.—A vigorous life or a premature death. Kinkelin on Self Preservation.—Only 25 cents. This book just published, is filled with useful information, on the infinite sad diseases of the human organs. It addresses itself alike to youth, manhood and old age, and should be read by all.

The Kinkelin advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save an untold thousands of lives. Parents, by reading it, will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

A remittance of 25 cents inclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under cover, per return mail. Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, post paid, and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.

July, 1852. 9-

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever, Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without a rival, certain, pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec 22d—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that in the use of these Bitters the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—it tones up the whole constitution. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety under any certain issues. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Look well to the name of the genuine. They have the signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the same blown in the bottle. Without which they are spurious. For sale wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Phila., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also for sale by SAML. J. BINSALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Wholesale Agents for North and South Carolina, DAVID AND DARGAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

Brigadier General Election.

THE friends of Col. J. G. McDugald, of Bladen County, respectfully present him to the Commissioned Officers of the 4th Brigade N. C. Militia, for the office of Brigadier Gen'l. Election on the 18th September.

August 21, 1852. 19-tc

FALL STOCK, 1852.

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers. HALL & SACKETT.

August 23, 1852. 19-tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER, *Grocers and Commission Merchants,*

135 Front Street, NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 18tf

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delivery; 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

August 18, 1852. 18tf

PLANK ROAD CONTRACTS.

THE President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company will receive proposals to construct the 2d Division of their Road, beginning at Puppy Creek and ending at or near Blue's Bridge on Drowning Creek, a distance of 19 miles, until the 1st Oct. next, at 12 o'clock.

For plans, estimates and specifications, application may be made to John M. Rose, Sec'y of the Company, to John Eccles, Engineer, or to the undersigned.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Pres't.

August 16, 1852. 18-tl0

NEW FISH,

NOS. 2 and 3 Mackarel for sale by
BRANSON & SON.

August 9. 15-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement of

PICKET L. CHANCE,

Of Richmond county, N. C., in any jail so that he may be brought to justice. He weighs 120 to 130 lbs., about five feet seven inches high, dark hair—it is said that he sometimes changes its color by hair dye—has a crooked spot upon the back of his head, which can be detected by close examination; keen dark blue, as well as recollected. He has a downcast guilty look, and when a person addresses him is apt to turn his face off. Has light whiskers and beard, fair skin, about 22 years of age, rather stoop-shouldered. Said Chance has been for some time engaged in counterfeiting, in company with William M. Doty (who is now in jail in Richmond county), at Winston, Forsyth county, N. C., passing counterfeit money, cotton, horses, and passing counterfeit money, &c. An additional reward of $50 for Doty, Forsyth county, is also offered by the Sheriff of Forsyth.

JOSEPH HINES,
G. D. TYSON,
THOS. ROPER,
J. M. BARRETT,
J. J. BENNET,
R. BOGAN.

Covington, Richmond Co., N. C.

July 29, 1852. 7tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the place on which he now lives, situated in Robeson county, N. C., containing Twelve Hundred acres, more or less, a large portion of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton and small grain, and is believed that it is not to be surpassed in the State. The location is convenient to two turpentine distilleries, one of which is exceeding four or five miles, and the other not more than so, a sufficiency of water for milling purposes, and a good dwelling and other necessary out houses on the premises. A good school is now in operation on the premises, which is situated on a high and healthy location. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

COLIN McKAY.

August 9.

Wm. Rowland's Mill Saws.

1 DOZ. full 3-16 thick Saws, for sale by
BRANSON & SON.

August 9.

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name of Rowland & McMaster, for the transaction of a

Barter, Grocery, and Produce

And expect to receive their Fall Stock by the 25th instant, at their Store on Hay street, a few doors above the State Bank.

J. B. McMASTER.
JOHN E. ROWLAND.

Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1852.

ZEVELY'S HOTEL, SALEM, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having completed extensive additions to his House, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the travelling community generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate them in a comfortable style. The entire house, including the furniture of every description is new and neat, and no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable in every respect.

All the stages stop at the House.

A. J. ZEVELY.

Salem, July 24, 1852. 13-3mpd

NOTICE.

Money Wanted!

☞ The subscriber respectfully requests his customers who are indebted to him, by note or account, to settle during the present month. He wishes to go North very shortly, and of course WANTS MONEY, and begs his customers to attend to the above request as early as convenient.

S. J. BINSALE.

July 10, 1852. 9tf

Received on Consignment.

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1852. 85tf

WESTERN BACON.

10 HHDS. just received and for sale by
T. S. LUTTERLOH & SON.

July 21, 1852.

$300